The New-York Times.

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THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

CARD FROM DR. LEWIS—PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Dio Lewis has gone off to the north, beyond the circle in which the temperance war is most fiercely waging. He seems to consider himself leader of the movement, and so from Springfield yesterday he issued the following card to the public, telegraphing it to the press at Cincinnati:

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.

I fear the friends of temperance will move prematurely in those neighborhoods where a few have read the newspaper reports, but where there is not general interest. Under such circumstances a few good women start out, but their numbers bring the movement into contempt, and then the mass of the better class of ladies will hold back. There are four distinct stages. First the conversational, which must be complete before the second step—the large public meeting at which the best ladies in the town must be appointed in large numbers—is taken. The third stage will require no management. It is the stage of saloon-visiting, and the women will take care of it. The fourth stage is that of tying up the loose strings, clinching the nail with reading-rooms, &c. It must be done in this order.

There were fears that the coming of Dr. Lewis would have an unwholesome influence on a movement the merits of which seemed to consist in the fact of its being purely woman's work, but so far the fears have not been realized. The Doctor seems to form a sort of rallying point around which the zeal of a whole town or community enlists. He travels in company with Van Pelt, the Vew-Vienna convert, who is an illiterate man, but who has succeeded in attaining considerable effectiveness in telling his story.

In the course of one of his addresses he said the devil had such perfect confidence in him that he left him to take care of New-Vienna alone, and so went off about his business in other places; but during his Satanic Majesty's absence the ladies came, and with their prayers attacked the devil's servant, and he had to surrender. The crusade has now affected so many of the interior villages of the State whose liquor supplies are drawn from this city that a perceptible diminution of trade is observed. Liquor men are in anxious consultation about the ultimate result and the best way to meet their enemies. No public action has been taken, but there is abundant evidence that offers have been made to furnish liquors free to those who are subject to attacks from the ladies.

In this city a very small movement has been made—a mere cloud, not larger than a man's hand, and hardly to be classed with the temperance crusade. It consists in a quiet private visit to one or two saloons in the evening by praying ladies, who ask the privilege of holding prayer-meetings in the saloons. In two instances the request has been granted, and after prayer the inmates were invited to attend a revival meeting in some of the churches.

News from the interior still indicates growth of interest in the movement, and in some instances encouraging results. Take the village of Athens, for instance, a town of 1,500 inhabitants. Meetings are held nightly; everybody attends, and the whole place is roused. Here is a detailed report of one day's work: The ladies met in the morning for prayer. As they were on their way to visit saloons they were met by a member of the firm of Dows & Co., druggists, asking for both the physicians' and druggists' pledges, which they desired to sign. Copies were sent, and they signed them. W. H. Potter, who for twenty years has kept a grocery store where liquors were retailed, was next visited. He not only signed the dealers' pledge, but also the life-abstaining pledge. He stated that he would not destroy his stock, but would ship it as soon as he could. This was agreed to by the ladies. Next J. Grim was visited and he resigned without a single objection. Then they visited John Cramer, and sang and prayed. He said he could stand their visits a few days longer, when he expects to go to Columbus. He refused to sign. George Atkinson also has charge of a drug store owned by his mother, who is absent. He agreed not to sell any liquors until his mother returned. He will leave to her the decision in regard to signing the dealers' pledge.

At Xenia, results are less encouraging to the ladies, but their spirit is above praise. They are organized in thirteen bands, each having a district. At one saloon the proprietor allowed them to sing in his house, but not to pray. They sang in the saloon, then went out on the sidewalk and prayed, and again went in to sing. It appears the ladies yield every particle of pride in devotion to their purpose. During the rain they refused to accept offers of vehicles, and walked. Dublin, and Muncio, Ind., are reported free from liquor sellers. Work has begun in earnest in Cambridge City, Ind.

Next week the Hillsboro injunction case is to be tried. Judge Safford, who granted the injunction, has since retired from the Bench, by reason of the expiration of his term, and will appear as counsel for the druggist who obtained the injunction.

THE MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14.—One hundred and fifty postal cards were mailed through the Covington, Ky., Post-office, to-day, to saloon-keepers, which read as follows:

DEAR SIR: You are requested and entreated to abandon the sale of intoxicating liquors for your own welfare and that of humanity. Remember that it is degrading to yourself and spreads vice and poverty among us. If you do not do this, we will unite our prayers and visit you and every saloon in a body, fervently pleading until our object is attained.

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

It is reported that the Covington ladies will commence moving next Wednesday. The sale of liquors in Covington is licensed by both the City and the State.

There is nothing new in reference to the situation in Ohio, except that the movement is taking hold of small villages.

ACTION AT RIPLEY.

RIPLEY, Ohio, Feb. 14.—The temperance movement is progressing here. One or two dealers who were pledged to sell no more liquor have undertaken to renew their old business quietly. The ladies have renewed their efforts with these, although new suburban saloons are now receiving the most attention. A vigilant eye is kept on all dealers who have surrendered.

THE MOVEMENT IN INDIANA.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 14.—The action taken by the women of this place for the suppression of the liquor traffic was fully developed to-day. The organization, composed of about 200 ladies, met at the Methodist Church, and, after the preliminary arrangements, marched quietly to the most prominent saloons. At the first saloon they were refused admittance, and services were held on the pavement. At two other saloons visited they were invited in, and the proprietors agreed to quit the business if bought out. An immense crowd congregated, and drinking continued during the services. The ladies will make another offensive demonstration on Monday.

THE LOWELL MURDER TRIAL.

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 14.—In the trial of James M. Lowell for the murder of his wife, which was continued to-day, the most important testimony was the introduction of a pair of checked pantaloons, belonging to the prisoner at the time of the alleged murder, on which were blood spots. Dr. Edward L. Wood, Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University and chemist of the Massachusetts General Hospital, was examined as an expert in physiological chemistry. He testified that he had examined and discovered blood stains on the pantaloons. The largest stain was a diffused or secondary stain, representing rather a stain of water in which blood coloring matter was found. Two of the stains were of considerable expanse. Dr. Wood stated positively that the stains were blood, and he displayed drawings of the blood crystals found, magnified 650 times. Legal cases are on record where the blood stains have been detected and analyzed after sixteen years. He was positive that these were blood-stains, but did not say that it was human blood. The case for the prosecution closed to-day. The defence will open on Monday.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 30, 1874.

The alleged quarrel in the ranks of the Bonapartist Party would appear very serious if one could only believe that there was anything serious about it. But this is not the only party which is trying to have as many strings as possible to its bow. Prince Napoleon has come out for the Democracy and against the Clericals, and writes in the same tone as in his famous *Corsaire* letter to Edouard Portalis. He believes that the party which acknowledges M. Rouher as its chief is taking the wrong road. He can find no excuse for supporting the De Broglie Ministry when that is merely to play into the hands of the Monarchists. The true way, he thinks, is to unite with the Republicans, and, possibly, elect him President of the Republic. Unfortunately, the Prince has no followers of consequence, and those he has are chiefly the discontents who are not satisfied with M. Rouher. That gentleman is playing his part with infinite skill. Already he holds the Ministry in his hands. By voting with the Republicans he could overthrow M. De Broglie at any moment, and he will do so as soon as he sees his way clear to the formation of a Ministry which shall not have a Republican majority—not that he fears them in the least, but because they would object to having as many Ministers from his party as he would desire. If Raoul Duval could have been selected as the probable Minister of the Interior, M. De Broglie would have been in the minority by some thirty votes. This shows the extreme uncertainty of his tenure of office. Meanwhile Prince Napoleon's campaign can do no harm, and it might do good if he went far enough to get himself suppressed. A very violent scene is said to have taken place the other day between the Prince and the Bonapartist Deputy, Galloni d'Istria. The former received M. Galloni with great arrogance, and at once attacked him about his support of the Ministry. He replied that the party had no present complaints to make, and that the Government had shown itself extremely complaisant in the liquidation of the imperial civil list. Moreover, if it fell at this moment, there was nothing better than the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, who was still more hostile to the party.

"What does that matter!" cried the Prince, in wrath; "this Ministry is rotten with clericalism, and you support it."

"But, Monseigneur," replied M. Galloni, "France is Catholic, and we only do our duty in representing Catholic interest, without being on that account Clericals."

At this calm reply Prince Jerome could not contain himself, and he cried that France was not Catholic, and that one deceived the people in saying so.

"As for you, Mr. Deputy," he added; "I am certain of your account; you could be easily induced to vote for De Chambord, if it was asked of you."

M. Galloni rose and took his hat, and as he turned away said:

"Monseigneur, when I am asked to vote for the restoration of a Prince, I shall vote for the Prince Imperial—for him alone, and never for another. As for these—gentlemen," said M. Galloni with a look of scorn, turning to those behind the Prince, "if they counsel you to play such a rôle as that, I most heartily despise them, and can no longer remain in their company."

Hundreds of cards were left at the Deputy's door after this adventure, and the *Pays* attacks the Prince in its usual style. M. Rouher's organ, *L'Ordre*, maintains a diplomatic silence with respect to this incident, while the others say that the Bonapartists have now found their *branche cadet* in Prince Jerome-Egalité.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14.—Large amounts of ammunition are being shipped from Fort Leavenworth and Rock Island arsenals to the various posts in this department. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry leave here in the morning for Fort Russell by rail, thence to Fort Laramie. The Indians ran the ranchmen in, six miles west of Big Springs, to-day. Forty cavalrymen, under Capt. Mills, left immediately by rail, and will endeavor to strike them. No other depredations were reported to-day. The officials are very reticent, desiring to keep their movements as quiet as possible, so that the half-breeds and renegades may not possess themselves of information valuable to the Indians, to whom they would certainly carry it.

RED CLOUD'S SON KILLED BY A PARTY OF SIOUX.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 14.—The Cheyenne *Leader* has a special dispatch from Fort Fetterman stating that a Cheyenne runner who has just arrived from the Red Cloud Agency says that Red Cloud's son was killed, last Mondy night, by a party of Sioux whom he had compelled to return stolen stock. He also reports that nearly all Cheyennes and Sioux have left the agency, and that 150 lodges are within fifty miles of Fort Fetterman, and will come in or send to that post. The runner reports plenty of buffalo in the Big Horn country, and thinks the Sioux will go there.

Two companies of cavalry were ordered from here to Fort Laramie to-day.

MONTANA.

START OF THE YELLOW-STONE EXPEDITION—THE LEGISLATURE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Feb. 14.—Gov. Potts received the following dispatch from Bozeman, dated the 12th inst.: The Yellow-stone Expedition started this morning, 150 strong, and twenty wagons. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the officers were harmoniously elected. There is no snow in the Yellow-stone Valley and grass is abundant.

The Legislative Assembly to-day, with great unanimity and enthusiasm, made an appropriation of $5,000 to facilitate the exhibition of Montana products at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, to be expended by the Commissioner, alternate, and members of the Woman's Centennial Commission.

DEATH OF A DERRINGER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 14.—Theo. Derringer died this morning. The deceased was one of the heirs interested in the coal lands suits, one of which was recently decided at Wilkesbarre in favor of the Derringer family, and against the heirs of Tench Coxe.

WASHINGTON.

WORK OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice adopted a resolution to-day, on the motion of Representative Speer, of Pennsylvania, directing the Chairman to ask the House, Monday next, for authority to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a clerk for such time as may be necessary, for the purpose of enabling the committee faithfully and thoroughly to discharge its duties. About $200,000 have been spent in Marshals' fees in Arkansas, and the same amount in Southern New-York and South Carolina each. It is only by the means proposed that all the facts can be ascertained.

THE ALABAMA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard further argument of the counsel as to the kind of testimony that should be admitted in the Sykes-Spencer contest for a seat in the Senate from Alabama. Mr. Spencer contends that the officially printed record of the proceedings of the Legislature should be binding on the committee's action, while on the other hand, Mr. Sykes denies the truthfulness of this record, and insists that the case be opened for oral proofs. The committee took the subject under advisement. It is considered certain now that the decision of the case will bring on the conclusions which may be reached concerning the election in Barbour County.

THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency had a protracted session to-day on the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of Norfolk, involving particularly the action of the Receiver.

A CONSCIENTIOUS SMOKER.

"A Smoker" sent twenty-five cents to the Treasury to-day in full payment of the duty on a ten-cent cigar, which the consumer knew to have been smuggled.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations had a protracted session to-day, working on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which they hope to mature in time to report Monday next. Superintendent George B. McCartee was again before the committee to give reasons, if any there be, why the interests of the service would not be as well subserved by making specific appropriations for his bureau.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Military Committee of the House held a special meeting to-day to afford Gen. Alvord, Paymaster General, Judge Advocate General Holt, and Commissary General Eaton an opportunity to give their views on the subject of a reduction of the army. Each gave a detailed history of the services incident to their departments, and generally opposed any reduction.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN VISITING THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the incidents to-day at the Executive Mansion was the visit of the teachers and scholars belonging to the Sunday-school of the Fayette Street Methodist Church, Baltimore, numbering between eighty and a hundred, all of whom were ushered into the Executive office, where they paid their respects to the President.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Senate Committee on Claims held a meeting to consider the claims of alleged loyal citizens for property used, damaged, or destroyed by the Union Armies in the late war. They have not yet taken up the abstract question as to the liability of the Government for property appropriated under similar circumstances, nor will they probably do so. They may be governed in their action by the peculiar circumstances of each individual case. They considered and adopted the report from a subcommittee on the case of Cowan and Dickinson for compensation for several hundred bales of cotton appropriated by the Union Army during the war.

THE ANTICIPATED INDIAN OUTBREAK.

Senator Hitchcock, Gov. Furnas, A. S. Paddock, and J. H. Peake, of Nebraska, called upon the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman to-day, for the purpose of getting arms for the people of that State, in anticipation of a general Indian outbreak. The request, owing to existing laws, was denied. Secretary Belknap said he would cheerfully comply with the request, if it could be done without violation of the law.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury for the week ending to-day is $860,000; shipments, $644,000; notes shipped, $1,292,000; bonds held by the Treasurer at this date as security for national bank circulation, $392,740,200; and for public deposit, $16,210,200; internal revenue receipts to-day, $355,495; for the month, $4,418,099; for the fiscal year, $61,946,829; outstanding national bank circulation, $348,583,468.

SENATOR ALCORN.

A telegram received here to-night from Jackson, Miss., says the resolution requesting Senator Alcorn to resign was voted down in the State Senate to-day by a vote of 24 to 4.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

A caucus of members of the House, representing twenty-one States, was held at the Capitol to-night to consider Representative Luttrell's bill, introduced early in the session, to amend the Internal Revenue law so as remove restraints on vine and other fruit growers, in order to enable them to distill their fruit into brandy. A hearing of those interested in this subject will take place Tuesday.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day appointed Dr. J. John Page, of Bucksport, Me., an acting Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The heads of bureaus of the District Government are now at work preparing data for the Governor to enable him to respond to the inquiries of the Investigating Committee respecting District affairs. He expects to have his reply ready by Wednesday next.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Two of the most splendid entertainments of the season took place last night at the residences of Secretary Fish and Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas. At each place there was a brilliant company, including many gentlemen in the highest official and diplomatic stations.

PARDON OF A KUKLUX PRISONER.

Julius Howe, of South Carolina, who was imprisoned at Albany for Kuklux crimes, has been pardoned.

SATURDAY SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

In the House to-day speeches were made by Mr. Bell, of Georgia, on the Atlantic and Great Western Canal; by Mr. Small, of New-Hampshire, on finance; by Mr. Clements, of Illinois, on Western interests; by Mr. Fort, of Illinois, on finance; by Mr. Eden, of Illinois, on finance.

The House adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

THE ASSAY OF THE COINAGE.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, now in Philadelphia, writes to the Secretary that the commission to make the annual assay of coin concluded its labors yesterday afternoon, and reported the trial of the coinage of 1873 as satisfactory in all respects.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,124,197; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,245,000; coin, $80,689,404, including coin certificates, $44,330,700; outstanding legal tenders, $381,823,687.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG ITALIA—A ROUGH VOYAGE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 14.—A south-east rain-storm is prevailing. The brig Italia, Capt. Fudge, about the safety of which fears were entertained, arrived from Boston last night. She was three times blown off the coast by heavy south-east gales and snow-storms. After leaving Boston, Jan. 19, she had fine weather and north-west winds until she made Cape Sable, at noon on the 30th ult. She was then driven off by a north-east gale; made within twelve miles of Sambro on Feb. 3, when she encountered a heavy gale and snow-storm from the south-east, and was blown off to the northern edge of the Gulf Stream, [illegible] vessel being badly iced up, and five men frost-bitten; gale abated on the 6th, and cleared ship of ice and succeeded in again making Sambro on the evening of the 10th. Here she again met another easterly gale and snow-storm, and was compelled to run off as far as latitude 42° 50', longitude 62° 30'. The gale continued until the 12th. She made Geddore Head on Friday morning, and arrived safely at this port.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED AGAINST THE BANKRUPTS—LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, before Judge Cadwallader, Alexander R. Cutler, Esq., called up the equity case of Keenan *et al.* against Jacob B. Shannon, Cyrus Cadwallader, Benj. Satterthwaite, George W. Michener, and the other fifteen officers of the Franklin Saving Fund, the object of which was to make them disgorge the moneys illegally held by them. The defendants appeared in court with the exception of Cadwallader, who, it is supposed, was deterred by fear, and in the large assemblage thousands of creditors of the institution were collected. A legal fight commenced at the instance of the petitioners' counsel, and was continued for over four hours, engaging the close attention of the auditors. The proceedings were opened by presentation of the bill in behalf of the complainants, and thereupon the opposite side began a vigorous war of words. It soon became evident that William L. Hirst, Esq., who had been engaged by the complainant to assist him in the prosecution, had accepted a proposition for a compromise. He stated to the court that he opposed the injunction, as he was trying to effect an equitable arrangement of the difficulties. The Judge expressed his surprise at the action of Mr. Hirst, and Mr. Cutler began the fight single-handed against ten of the oldest and most distinguished lawyers of the city. An interesting development of the matter was disclosed in the fact that the greater part of the securities of the bankrupt Savings Fund, instead of being in the name of the society as securities, are to this day in the name of Cyrus Cadwallader and Jacob B. Shannon. Counsel stated to the court that at the time of the adjudication of the Savings Fund as bankrupts last Friday week, he had instructed the United States Marshal, in order to prevent a tampering with securities, to remove them from the Savings-fund Building and impound them in the fire-proofs of the court, and to take an inventory thereof immediately. The Judge commended the action of the Marshal and thanked him, adding, "This gives the court new light upon a very important matter." Although the bankrupts have had eight days, and the law gives them but five, they have not yet filed their schedules or furnished any inventory of their effects. Unless this is done immediately the court will have it done by the Marshal. After hearing all the counsel in opposition to the injunction, the Judge remarked to the counsel for the creditors that he ruled all the points taken by his adversaries against them, and asked counsel to state what form of injunction he desired. A request for an order of injunction was then made, which the court thereupon granted. It was placed in the hands of the Marshal, and he is now engaged in serving it on the parties concerned. By the injunction affidavit, which was sworn to yesterday and presented in the court, the following facts appear:

"That in regard to investments, or alleged investments, by said corporation and its officers, these deponents have been credibly informed and verily believe that in one transaction, and within a short time of the bankruptcy proceedings, the said corporation or its officers purchased or invested in certain lots, the consideration being $15,000, and the said corporation or its officers charged the corporation for said $15,000, with the sum of $60,000.

That transfers of real estate have been made by the said corporation and some of the said respondents in the bill before and since, as these deponents have been informed, the 31st day of January, 1874, when the said corporation, its officers, directors, &c., &c., were served with an injunction from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and in violation not only of the charter of said corporation but also of the orders and injunction of said District Court."

The next step in the proceedings will be taken on Monday or Tuesday next when the United States Marshal will have ready for the court a detailed report of the securities or the appraised value thereof, which will be ready for presentation. Cadwallader fears the effect of his actions, and he has already taken care to secrete himself from public scrutiny. He is at his lawyer's office the greater part of his time, and his house is closely guarded by officers continually to prevent any violence by indignant depositors.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

A MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN FOUND DEAD—THREE OTHERS IN A DYING CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A painful and startling discovery was made this morning concerning the family of David Thompson, residing in a small cottage on Forty-third street, near Fort Wayne Railroad tracks, in the south-western portion of the city. Shortly after 9 o'clock a lady, who had been accustomed to visit Mrs. Thompson daily since her confinement, which occurred about a week since, called at the house as usual, and was surprised to find no one stirring. Without delay she forced open the door, which was only slightly fastened, and on entering the room a most painful spectacle met her gaze—stretched on the floor, face downward, lay the eldest daughter of the family, a child about ten years of age, quite dead; on the bed, with her head hanging over the side, lay the almost lifeless form of the mother, while beside her lay a boy of four years quite dead. Another boy, about nine years of age, was stretched across the bed in a dying condition, while the body of an infant scarcely a week old was found lying between a chair and the bedside still alive, but beyond all hope of recovery. It lay almost within reach of its mother, who was powerless to move a finger to help it. The nurse girl, a German, was also in the room, quite helpless, and insensible. The lady who made this discovery summoned assistance and alarmed the neighbors. The matter was at once reported to the authorities and an investigation begun, to discover, if possible, the cause of the terrible calamity, but as yet no definite conclusion has been reached. The father was absent from his home, and had been so since Wednesday last, being engaged in a distant part of the city. The nurse girl was arrested on suspicion, but the belief is now gaining ground that she is innocent, since she, like the others, was almost dead when discovered. She is, however, still detained under guard. The Coroner is holding a post mortem on two dead bodies to-night, but at a late hour the result had not been announced. The inquest will doubtless be concluded to-morrow. The impression is gaining ground that the family were suffocated by gas from a hard-coal stove in the room where the bodies were found, although this cannot be determined as yet. The father is almost distracted with grief.

STRIKE OF ICE-MEN ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Three hundred ice-men, at Coxsackie, struck yesterday for $2 per day. They attacked a gang of 150 men at another house with snow-balls, but did not succeed in driving them from their work. A dispatch from that place this morning states that the employers have acceded to the demands of the men, who will commence work on Monday next at $2 per day.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 14.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Jackson, Miss., says notwithstanding the defeat in the House on Thursday of the motion to adjourn until after the Carnival, both Houses adjourned to-day until Wednesday next. Many of the members have already gone to New-Orleans, and others will follow to-morrow.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

JOVELLAR'S RESIGNATION—UNITED STATES REVENUE DIFFICULTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874.

Seeing the impossibility of harmonizing the different elements, and of satisfying all parties, Jovellar resolved on Wednesday to send in his resignation, and forwarded the same by cable last night. The Junta of Notables, held at the Palace, begged of him not to do so, although some of the partisans of Gen. Concha like the idea, in the hope of seeing the latter General appointed. Jovellar replied that it was impossible to carry on a war without men or money, although in December the people offered thousands of men and millions of money to defend the nation's honor against the exactions of the United States in the Virginius affair. In his opinion the nation's honor was just as much compromised as ever, and national integrity in more danger from the insurgents than from the United States. Instead of receiving men and money he was only receiving projects on paper, and these were entirely worthless for active service in the field. If he could get what he asked for he would take the field in person, but if all the offers were only so many words he would certainly insist on the acceptance of his resignation, and leave the country. The question of Jovellar's departure is now one of weeks only, as it is certain that most of the Juntas will continue to discuss and continue to do nothing.

UNITED STATES REVENUE DIFFICULTIES.

For some time past several merchants have complained that their invoices of cigars shipped to New-York, were certified to in an unjust and arbitrary manner by Consul General Hall. A commercial journal published this as a fact, but a thorough examination by your correspondent has proved that Mr. Hall has acted with perfect fairness, and, from the first, by mere chance, has given the defrauders of the United States revenue a death-blow. One of the very largest houses in New-York has been in the habit of receiving cigars invoiced by their Havana agent at less than the regular rates. Consequently the house in New-York paid a smaller ad valorem duty than their competitors, and were thus enabled to undersell them. I have seen an invoice to-day, this same agent swearing to its correctness, which gives the prices of the Cabañas cigars which he ships at from five to ten dollars, gold, a thousand less than the price list of the manufacturer, who asserted to me that he never had sold cigars below his published prices and would not sell any. The difficulty with the certification does not arise from this source, but from the mixed up condition of finance and the special manner of selling of each manufacturer. Cabaña and many other principal manufacturers sell only for gold or its equivalent in paper on the day of sale. In other manufactories the selling basis is paper at a fixed rate in gold—say 120, 130, or even as high as 170 per cent. Whenever gold rises the additional rate of 30 or 40 per cent. is added, until the rate is reached ruling on the day of purchase. This diversity of price and percentage makes the establishment of any fixed specie value of the paper dollar equitable to the shipper of the cigars and the United States revenue exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. The Consul takes the only possible method, by basing the rate on the cost of the cigars, and not upon the current rate of exchange on the date of the invoice. The price at which cigars have been certified to by the Consul in most cases, during the past three months, has been about the same which ruled in the beginning of the year 1873, when the gold rate was from 120 to 125. Whatever changes have occurred since then have simply been those of exchange and gold, and as the Consul always took the value of the cigars on a gold basis, the shippers' receivers in the United States were not injured by his certificates unless they intended to commit, or had been in the habit of committing, sly frauds on the revenue. The majority of shippers act perfectly honest, and there are a number of houses here that have shipped fabulous quantities of cigars, and never attempted to do anything illegal. This, however, does not prevent the attempts of others. On the 31st of January an invoice was presented at the Consulate, containing among other items several thousand of Londresitos cigars, first manufactured by the Aquila de Oro. These cigars were invoiced at $45 per thousand in Spanish paper, and subsequently reduced to a gold value at say 180 per cent., which would make the rate on which the receiver had to pay an ad valorem duty in the United States of $25, the United States receiving $12 50, the duty being fifty per cent. ad valorem. But here fraud was manifest, as the price at the manufactory, according to their lists and to subsequent personal inquiry, is $45 in paper, provided the gold premium is not above 120. As on the date of invoice the rate was 180, the shipper of the cigars paid $72 in paper at the factory, having to pay the additional sixty per cent. on the $45, or $40 in gold, instead of $25, as he stated in his invoice, which on each 1,000 cigars would have caused a loss of $7 50 gold to the United States Treasury. Consul Hall had not detected the artifice and certified accordingly, placing the Spanish currency dollar at fifty-five cents in specie. The present difficulty can only be avoided if all manufacturers sell on a gold basis only, in which case the Consul will certify to a reduction of six and one-quarter per cent. between Spanish and American gold. This would also stop the frauds, and although it is reported that some of the New-York importers have brought the matter to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is certain that Mr. Hall will be upheld, and that exporters here will be compelled to invoice their merchandise on a gold basis—a satisfactory measure to all concerned.

ZULUETA AS GOVERNOR.

Mr. Julian Zulueta is now acting as Governor of Havana, a Senior Alderman or Teniente de Alcalde occupying his place, when a regularly-appointed Governor or the Municipal Alcalde are wanting. Whatever Zulueta's faults may be, he undoubtedly is successful as a Governor. For the first time in many years the trio composed of the Captain General, Governor, and Chief of Police have united to put down gambling. Other Governors derived a handsome revenue from gambling-houses, and Gen. Pieltain was not above such petty practices as accepting money to allow gambling to be carried on. Mr. Zulueta has already dictated several measures which must result in favor of the people, and, if he only had municipal funds, he would certainly do more in a month than the shabby customers sent from Spain, always with empty purses, and frequently also with empty heads, in a year. Mr. Zulueta has advanced the necessary funds (about $12,000) to cover the Zanja, which is the great receptacle of garbage, and the effluvia from which is always producing so much disease. Only one important position, excepting that of Captain General, is now vacant in the island of Cuba—that of Bishop—and, as Zulueta holds all the others, the Pope ought to appoint him. He has a very good figure for a parson.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Ex-Captain General of Cuba, Francisco Ceballos Z. Vargas, has been excommunicated by the Pope for having obeyed the orders of his Government and placed Mr. Llorente in possession as Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba.... The new Catholic society of Havana has inaugurated its labors; they expect to convert many Cubans and Spaniards.... Francisco Castañan, an Ex-Commissary of Police, was assassinated at Bejucal by a man whom he is accused of having wronged.... The opera company has healed its differences after a terrible amount of gossip and bad feeling, and will now finish its season in peace. All the artists seem more or less at fault, but the blame is generally laid upon Mme. Lucca, who peremptorily refused to sing and removed her wardrobe from the theatre. The chorus and orchestra were not paid, and Mlle. Murska offered to sing until all outstanding debts were satisfied. The lawyers at last patched up an agreement, and Mme. Lucca reappeared upon the stage Wednesday in "Lucrezia Borgia." If the company had been under proper management, and if some sensible person had taken charge of their affairs from the beginning, and retained Tamberlik, they would certainly have made large amounts of money, instead of having worked for "Le Roi de Prusse."

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN HAVANA—PEDRO URQUIZA KILLED.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—In consequence of the disturbances in front of the Captain General's Palace, Thursday evening, several hundred policemen and a body of gendarmes were quartered in the vicinity of the palace last night, as a precautionary measure, but everything was quiet. The Captain General has received a telegram stating that the Spanish troops have killed Pedro Urquiza, a member of the rebel Government.

THE ICE-HOUSE DISASTER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD—THE LOSS UPON THE BUILDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The terrible calamity which occurred yesterday by the falling of Mueller's brewery in this city has created the most intense excitement here, as the disaster was the most terrible in its fatality to human life that has ever occurred in Philadelphia. Among the German population the horror forms the one universal topic of discussion, and thousands of curious people have visited the ruins to-day. At a late hour last night, while the search for the missing men was being prosecuted, a young German carpenter by the name of George Worth, who was assisting in the work, missed his footing and was precipitated down into a hole in the débris. He struck his head violently against a heavy beam, dashing out his brains. A couple of patrolmen from the Twenty-third Precinct, who were also engaged in the search, fell among the timbers and received serious if not fatal injuries. The search for the bodies of the victims, which was suspended at a late hour last night, was again resumed this morning. It was known that at least three men were still in the ruins, but not the slightest hope of their being alive was anticipated. One man, last night, was taken out with his legs and shoulders injured and extremities frozen by contact with the ice, who had lived in his terrible position for nine hours. He was fastened among the rubbish so far down in the ruins that it was found impossible to extract him without many hours of labor, and a crowbar was lowered to him. Fortunately, he had strength enough remaining to use the instrument, and with it he picked and worked his way out.

When he reached a position from whence he was extricated by the Police, he actually fainted from exhaustion. To-day, as the work of digging among the débris advanced, it was discovered that the disaster was more horrible than at first reported, as bodies of men were taken out who were not supposed to have been upon the premises when the ice-house fell. The scene as the squad of rescuers patiently labored in the ruins was one that beggars description. About 1,000 persons surrounded the ill-fated structure, while in the crowd the wives and children of the laborers whose corpses had not been exhumed rent the air with their lamentations and cries. This morning at 8 o'clock the workmen discovered the lifeless body of Otto Shubert, and an hour later Jacob Limbeck was taken out, the body being in a fearful state of mutilation. A gang of riggers was set to work with ropes and tackles to-day, and with the aid of the crowd, removed a large portion of the rubbish, which gave the Police better facilities to prosecute their search. The men are working at a risk of their lives, as the walls of the remainder of the brewery, which are still standing, are in imminent danger of falling. The body of the young clerk, Jacob Roth, was extricated to-night. Life was extinct. Charles Burk is still missing, and it is reported that two other men, who had been set to packing ice in the morning of the calamity, are not to be found. John Murphy, who was rescued last night late, says as he was embedded in the ruins he heard two men in conversation near him. One ceased talking, however. When the other commenced to groan he told him his name was Murphy, and that he thought the other man was dead. He then began groaning himself, and complained because he was not helped out. I then told him, said Murphy, to hold his tongue, as the men were getting to us as fast as they could. The latter (Murphy) was gotten out alive, but the other man is unknown. Thus far thirteen dead bodies have been taken out of the ruins and removed to the Morgue, where they are stretched out upon the marble slabs in rows. The inquest will be held on Monday. Seventeen men were injured more or less seriously. Three are lying in a critical condition at the German Hospital, and two who are at St. Joseph's Hospital cannot live. The loss upon the building and the destruction of other property in it will amount to about $100,000. To-day Building Inspector Bowers made a thorough examination of the ruins, and found that the disaster had been occasioned by the great weight of ice in the house, forcing three support-pillars through the crown of an arch in the cellar. This caused the wall to spread and the whole structure to tumble.

THE ICE ON THE HUDSON.

WORK CEASING AT THE ICE-HOUSES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Work at fully one-half of the ice-houses on the Hudson ceased to-day in consequence of the thaw. At Rhinebeck the steamer Norwich succeeded in forcing her way across the river, and the ferry there is now running regularly. Over 3,000 ice-cutters are lying idle, waiting for a cold change.

ANTICIPATING A BREAK-UP.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The ice in the river, as far up as the nail factory, still remains firm, notwithstanding the pressure there must be on it from above, owing to the break-up at Troy. The water has risen until it is now level with the Quay street dock in some places, and the prospect is that if the present weather continues a break-up is not far off. Some of the ice-bridges have already been removed in anticipation of such an event.

A BREAK UP AT TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The ice in the river in front of this city broke up suddenly this morning at 9 o'clock. Seven men, who were at work on one of the piers of the Congress street bridge, took refuge on two barges moored to the pier. The ice piled against the barges, and cut the hawser which held them to the pier. They were forced by the ice and current down the river to a point near Albany, when the ice became jammed. The barges are held by the ice in the middle of the river, and it is impossible to afford any relief to the men on board.

ESCAPE OF THE MEN ON THE BOATS.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—After the ice stopped moving this morning it piled up in masses about the boats belonging to the Bridge Company. During the afternoon the men who were on the boats succeeded in crossing on the cakes of ice to the east shore. Alexander J. Swift, civil engineer of the Bridge Company, was the last man to reach the shore. The boats carried away comprised a floating pile-driver, coal-boat, floating derrick, tug, and stone-boat, all of which, except the tug, will probably be destroyed. After the ice broke up the water rose ten feet in as many minutes. The breaking was caused by the ice coming down from the Mohawk and Hoosick Rivers. The water is now receding, and all danger of a freshet is supposed to be over.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Hon. Edward Blake has retired from the Government. Hon. David Christy has been appointed President of the Council.

A CITY CHARTER DECLARED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The court decided this morning that the new city charter was unconstitutional, and issued an order restraining the Council Committee from making an apportionment under it.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

THE RESULT SO FAR—ELECTION OF MR. DISRAELI—MORE HOME RULERS RETURNED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Up to to-day 638 members of the new Parliament have been elected. They are divided as follows: Conservatives, 342; Liberals and Home Rulers, 296. The net Conservative gain so far is 58.

The election in Buckinghamshire took place yesterday. Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Sir R. Harvey, Conservatives, were returned. Mr. Disraeli received 2,999 votes and Mr. Harvey 2,902. The defeated Liberal candidate received 1,720 votes.

Messrs. Sullivan and Cullen, the Home Rule candidates, have been chosen by immense majorities to represent the County of Louth, Ireland. They defeated Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue and Mr. Matthew O'Reilly Dease, Liberals, who sat in the last Parliament.

Six Home Rulers contested the two seats for the County of Tipperary.

THE EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT—MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Standard* in its issue this morning says it has reason to believe that the Government will resign on Monday or Tuesday next.

A rumor is current that simultaneously upon his retirement from the Ministry Mr. Gladstone will be created a peer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LARGE FIRE IN LONDON—DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Taylor's Pantechnicon and Furniture Repository in Belgravia, covering an acre of ground, was burned last evening. The fire broke out at 4 o'clock P. M., and raged until midnight. Then the fire was only stopped by engineers demolishing walls, preventing its progress. The building alone was insured for $1,000,000. The total loss, including the contents of the burned structure, consisting of pictures, mirrors, 500 carriages, and a vast amount of other goods of various kinds, is estimated at $15,000,000. Five houses and several large stables adjacent were partially destroyed. There were a number of accidents, and two firemen were killed. The fire attracted an immense and unruly crowd, and it became necessary to call out the military to preserve order.

DEATH OF MRS. FROUDE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The wife of James Anthony Froude died to-day.

SPAIN.

REPORTED MURDER OF DON CARLOS' CHIEF OF STAFF.

BAYONNE, Feb. 14.—It is reported that Gen. Dorregaray, Chief of Staff to Don Carlos, has been murdered.

THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT TO BE DECIDED BY A PLEBISCITE.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—It is probable that the form of government in Spain will be decided by a plebiscite.

ITALY.

DEATH OF CARDINAL TARQUINI.

ROME, Feb. 14.—Cardinal Tarquini, who was announced as seriously ill on Thursday died last night.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—1 A. M.—The low barometer has moved eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the pressure has risen throughout the Atlantic States. It has fallen in the North-west and upper lake region. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States, except in Florida; it has risen in the North-west, but fallen in the extreme North-west. Westerly winds and clear weather prevail in New-England; north-west winds with cloud and rain on the South Atlantic coast; south-east to north-east winds, with cloud and snow, are reported from the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday, in New-England, rising barometer, variable winds, and generally clear weather.

For the Middle Atlantic coast, north-east winds, possibly increasing to brisk, with increasing cloudiness and rain.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, southerly winds, rising temperature, and clear, followed by cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, south-easterly winds, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and for the latter section possibly light local rain or snow.

For the upper lake region, falling barometer, increasing north-easterly winds, backing to north-west, with cloud and snow.

For the South Atlantic coast, falling barometer, north-east winds and rain, followed by clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Wilmington and Cape Henry.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	17°	48°	3:30 P. M.	29°	45°
6 A. M.	15°	47°	6 P. M.	20°	40°
9 A. M.	20°	42°	9 P. M.	25°	38°
12 M.	23°	43°	12 P. M.	24°	34°

Average temperature yesterday, 42⅛°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 22⅜°.

Average temperature for last week, 31 2-7°.

Average temperature for corresponding week last year, 31°.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the past week shows the mean height of the barometer to have been 29.956 inches. The maximum was 30.272 on the 8th inst., and the minimum 29.612 on the 14th, leaving the range 0.660. The mean temperature was 30.8°, the mean being 53° on the 14th, and the minimum 16° on the 8th. The rain-fall for the week was 0.31 inch, and the distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,021 miles.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—It is reported that the band between the bodies of Chang and Eng was operated on to-day, and that a report will be made to the College of Surgeons on Wednesday next. Everything is conducted with the greatest secrecy.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—A man by the name of N. M. Wood, at Rutledge, Ga., poisoned three of his children, and then shot himself, last night. The act is supposed to have been caused by the desertion of his wife.

THE QUINCY BANK ROBBERY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 14.—Nothing has been ascertained so far in regard to the bank robbery at Quincy yesterday morning, though several persons have been arrested on suspicion. A reward of $20,000 has been offered for the restoration of the stolen property and the capture of the thieves. The bank continues business as usual. Among the bonds stolen were $100,000 of Adams County bonds numbered from [illegible] to [illegible], inclusive.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE BEAUTIFUL GATE OF THE TEMPLE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY."

I.

Little familiar gate!
  Gate of the home by the way;
Hour for which daily to wait,
  Hour at the close of the day.

Hand in hand close pressed,
  Arm never trusted in vain!
Hearts in each other at rest,
  Home, all home again!

II.

Gate through which all must pass,
  Gate at the end of the way;
Men call it a Gate of Brass;
  A prison-gate, they say!

They think it can only divide,
  Pitiless, heavy, and strong;
But we who have looked inside
  Know they have named it wrong.

Know it not strong, but weak,
  Its bars all shattered and slight;
Mere bars of shadow, that streak
  And prove the inner light;
Gate where all bonds shall break,
  All severed hearts unite.

III.

Terrible, Beautiful Gate!
  Gate of the Temple of God!
Well through the day we may wait
  Till it open for us our abode.

Hands in hands close prest,
  Hearts past all parting and pain,
In God and each other at rest;
  Home, all Home again!

Beautiful Gate of Life!
  Gate at the end of the Way!
Well worth Day's toil and strife,
  For that hour at the close of the day!

—*Good Words.*

ON THE STAGE—A STORY.

FROM MISS MARY O'BRIEN, IN DUBLIN, TO MISS ROSS, OF KILLBALLIHONE, COUNTY CLARE.

"Surely, dear Miss Ross, this is the grandest place in the world, and I don't regret coming here now one bit. One thing, indeed, I want, to make me entirely contented and comfortable, and that is you, my dearest old friend, to talk to and tell of all my sayings and doings among these queer people.

Now, where shall I begin? Shall I tell you all my troubles with my Aunt Macroom? How she said I shouldn't go and demean myself with the play-acting people? 'Oh, Miss Macroom,' said I, 'don't see that it's demeaning myself at all to try to make my living like an honest woman instead of hanging on to relations who can hardly keep themselves.' 'Then, Molly O'Brien,' says my aunt, 'if you don't see it, I do, and others do besides me; for, sure, it's clear enough to everyone that a young lady born and bred, an O'Brien of Lorn, has no business to be seen on the boards of a theatre, spouting and screaming like a mad woman, in spangles and glass jewels, and to get her name in the newspapers, maybe, with a bad tale tacked on to it.' 'Stop there, Miss Macroom, if you please,' I cried, very angry—with her; 'no one has ever said a bad word of an O'Brien yet; and, please God, it shall not be me to give the first cause for that!'

Oh! she was frightened, I can tell you, when I spoke up! 'Now, Molly, dear, be easy,' she says. 'No one dreams you would do anything to bring the old name low; but these newspaper men will tell a lie of any one to make a good story or to spite a person. My dear,' she said coaxingly, 'you've too pretty a face to smear it with rouge and whiting. What, now, Molly darling, can't you get an honest living other ways than this? Why not go for a governess—you that can sing and play so sweetly and speak French so well?' 'Yes,' I said, 'and be a dependent all my life long for poor wages, and get scant kindness from any one. No, thank you, Miss Macroom.'

They were all the same. I was to stay at home for the honor of the O'Briens, and wear their cast-off dresses and eat their cold mutton, and be thankful, and be a poor relation, and obliged to be grateful for small favors, and be humble and useful all my life long—all for the honor of the O'Briens?

So, at last, off I went; and when I got here, I called on the manager of the Theatre Royal. 'What!' he said, when he heard me tell the story of how my people would not have let me come; 'you—an O'Brien of Lorn—to come amongst us! Why, that won't do at all. What will all your folks be saying? They will just be tearing me to pieces for decoying you away!'

'Sir,' I said, 'was it not you yourself that first encouraged me to wish to go upon the stage?'

'Oh, Lord!' said the manager, 'here's a pretty piece of work! Why, ma'am! why, my dear young lady,' he cried, getting up and walking up and down in his little room off the back of the stage, 'when I saw you acting in those private theatricals at your father's house at Castle Kill, sure enough I did say you were the only one, man or woman, of the whole lot, who was worthy to stand before the footlights. Yes; I said—and I meant it too, in a way—that I would be willing to make a good engagement with you for the theatre here. It was a joke, ma'am; a poor one enough, but a joke, anyhow, to say such a thing to Miss Mary O'Brien; and I never thought you would take me at my word—a young lady like you! Oh, dear me, no! We could not think of such a thing, ma'am!'

'Well now,' said I, 'and why not? If I can earn my living at your theatre, why should I not? If you won't have me here, Sir, I must try elsewhere.'

'No, no!' said the old man; 'we shan't allow that either. We shan't drive you away. But, come, now, Miss O'Brien, what will your friends be saying, when they hear you are an actress on the Dublin Theatre?'

So then I told him exactly how I stood since my dear father's death—how I was alone in the world, without brother, sister, father, or mother; that it was genteel beggary and dependence on the one side, and on the other at least a decent livelihood and freedom, and possibly success in a noble profession.

'Ha! young lady,' he said, 'I see you know how to flatter an old actor who loves his calling. Yes, it is a noble profession for those who are fit for it—and that you *are* fit for it I am ready enough to believe. God bless my soul! Do you remember how you warmed them all up in that last act? I recollect I kept thinking to myself, Now the piece is gone asleep with all these lady and gentleman actors, who are no better than a bundle of sticks, the lot of them—and then you came on. I remember it all as if it was yesterday. Let me see! what was it? "The Princess of Treves." Aye, and a wretched choice for a company of amateurs. There was one fellow pretty good, I remember. What was his name? Captain Doneraile—yes, that was it; and he appeared with you in that scene where he comes on as the Prince, with some atrocious nonsensical rant; and then you cut him short—poor enough stuff it was; but heavens! how you gave it—with what fire! What life you put into this rant, and flashed your eyes on poor Capt. Doneraile as if you could stab him! I assure you, ma'am, in all my experience, I never saw high tragedy so fine as that bit of your acting. I have never forgotten it. You seemed to put your whole soul into every word you spoke. Why, now,' he said, looking full at me, 'if I haven't frightened you talking so loud! and you tired to death, maybe, with traveling; and wishing me further with my spoutings and nonsense!'

'Oh! it's nothing,' I said; 'nothing to signify—only I am a little tired with the long journey; and then—it was foolish of me—you brought it all back in a moment. But I am all right again now. Now, Mr. Ball, will you take me, as you said you would?'

He reflected for a few moments. 'Well,' he said, presently, 'if you must, you must. If you will be an actress, better begin here; but I advise you to think well about it first. If you positively offer yourself for an engagement, I tell you frankly that, in the way of business, I shall have to accept you. I am manager only—not proprietor—and, acting for the advantage of the house, I should not be justified in turning talent like yours from the boards; and now, too, we are a little short-handed. We begin in a month with the 'Heir-at-Law.' Come to-morrow at any hour you please. Let me hear you read one or two scenes; or, stay, Miss O'Brien, here is a scene from 'The Rivals;' please to learn it, and we will see what you make of it. We are neither of us bound for the present. Sleep upon it; think it well over, and if we are both pleased with each other to-morrow, we will sign an engagement.'

Judy was waiting for me outside the theatre, and we went home to our lodgings. You heard, of course, that Judy O'Slane had gone with me. I had had to make up my mind to part with the girl, though I was sorry enough to have to do it, for she is the best and faithfullest creature in the world; but I said, 'Judy, my girl, I am going to try my fortune in the world, and we must part.' But leaving Judy behind was no easy matter.

She began to cry, and of course got her way, and has come with me; and now I see she was quite in the right, for I could not have got on without her at all.

When I got home I read the play, and learnt the scene Mr. Ball had given me: and now I have just finished my letter to you, and to-morrow you shall have another, that shall tell you whether I am engaged at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, with a chance of working honestly for my own bread, and being beholden to no one's charity. So, good bye, dearest Miss Ross, and don't fret and worry yourself about your true and loving friend

MARY O'BRIEN."

FROM MISS MARY O'BRIEN TO MISS ROSS.

"This morning I was walking up and down in my room, reciting the scene from the play, and turning every now and then to Judy, who is sitting knitting in the window, to ask for her opinion; but Sudy is not much of a critic, and all I can ever get from her is, 'Sure, now, that's elegant;' or, 'Trust you, Miss Molly, for handling the long words;' or, 'You'll bother them all, mistress darling, never fear!' But this is not what I require, of course, for I want some one to tell me of my mistakes."

Judy has never been in a large town before, and she is delighted with everything; she keeps looking out of window, and telling me of all that takes place in the street. "Oh, ma'am, here's an honest gentleman coming from over the way! Oh, ma'am, the honest gentleman's got a fall—he's muddied himself all over! Oh, ma'am, the honest gentleman's come to our door, and ringing the bell!" In a minute or two afterward there was a step on the stairs and a knock at the room door, and the "honest gentleman" himself came into the room.

He told me his name was Brand, and he was stage-manager at the Theatre Royal—that is, he has to see after everything that goes on, drill the actors, overlook everybody, and keep everything straight; next to Mr. Ball, he is the most important person on the theatre. He said that Mr. Ball had asked him to come to me, to see if he could be of any use, for that he might give me any information more comfortably to myself here than among a crowd of other actors and actresses.

I said I was extremely obliged to Mr. Ball and to himself, and that if he would give me any hints I would do my best to profit by them.

Mr. Brand is a little old man, with bright, deep-set eyes, a handsome face, marked all over with innumerable lines and wrinkles. He is old enough to have quite white hair, but he is a man of surprising energy and activity of mind and body. Whatever he does he seems to put his whole soul into. If it is only making a bow, he bows down to the very ground, and makes a great sweep in the air with his hat, if he sits down, he settles himself right down, and leans back in his chair as if he was to be there for a month; when he gets up again, he bounds from it with a sudden start, as if he had seen a tiger. When he speaks, he suits his manner, and his action, and the tone of his voice, exactly to what he is saying, which has a most ludicrous effect, and, in truth, always makes me inclined to laugh.

Mr. Brand, notwithstanding his English name, is an Italian by birth, and though he has a slight foreign accent, speaks better English than any one connected with the theatre. He knows our literature, particularly our playhouse literature, thoroughly, and his tastes and opinions are looked up to by every one. Behind his back he is familiarly known as "the Count," and it is said that he has a claim to that title; but no one has ever yet ventured so to address him. Nothwithstanding his curious excitable ways, I can see that he is a gentleman in feeling as well as in manners.

"Now let me hear you your lesson," said Mr. Brand. "Have you a quick study?"

"Do I learn fast?"

"Yes, that is how we stage people phrase it."

"I think I know the scene by heart now. It is important to learn fast, I suppose?"

"It is the most useless and the most cried-up qualification of an actor. Give me the actor who can understand the author's meaning, and feel his part, and it matters not if it takes him an hour to learn each word."

Then he glanced over the scene. "Oh! Ball has given you this to learn—very well—very proper of him, indeed. If you can do this, you can do anything. This is just one of those scenes where a mere ranter is off his guard. Now to begin"—and he tossed the book on one side. "The scene is where Miss Lydia Languish, having discovered that Captain Absolute and Ensign Beverley are one and the same person, finds that all the sentiment and romance which she had promised herself have disappeared. Lydia is 'discovered,' according to the stage directions, sitting sullenly in her chair." Mr. Brand placed me in a chair, and asked me to consider the window as representing the foot-lights. Then, suddenly changing his own gait and manner in a most wonderful way, he stood still and watched me for a moment; then speaking in a low, reflective, most natural tone, in the character of Captain Absolute, he began the speech which opens the scene with the "aside"—"So much thought bodes me no good." He seemed to know the part as well as I did, and it went, as I thought, swimmingly. When it was over he relapsed into his own energetic manner.

"Excellent," he said; "I never saw the part so comprehended; if it had been Mrs. Abington herself, who first acted Lydia Languish, and got Sheridan's own instructsons, you could not have entered better into the author's ideas. Lydia is a complicated character, sentimental and romantic, but with strong feeling under it. Most actresses either exaggerate the sentiment and make it sickly, or over-do the feeling and lose all the fun." Then he gave specimens, delightfully amusing, of both extremes; "but you," he went on, "can give the light and shade of the part. You are magnificent, Miss O'Brien," he said, with a half-mock bow. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "this is what it is to have been born a lady! All the little *finesses* which come unconsciously to you, how are our poor girls to guess them? But hush," laying his finger on his lips with a smile, "we must forget all this! Now if you will take the book and read Captain Absolute's part, I will take Lydia. I shall follow your own reading closely, for I can't better it, only throwing in a little stage business, which your experience has not taught you." Thereupon he sat in the chair, and, while I read Captain Absolute's part, he acted Lydia, stopping to show me all the hundred little artifices for enhancing effect and giving point, which it would take years to discover for oneself.

For two hours he continued his lesson, most kindly and most patiently, going over and over again, till I began to see how much unsuspected art lies in good acting, and how to be perfectly natural and unaffected is itself only attained through an artificial training. It was most interesting. He kept back nothing from me of the secrets of his profession, and went on all the time interspersing advice, criticism, and flattery with the most wonderful volubility.

"Ah!" he said, stopping suddenly, "now you see how I can teach where I have a good pupil; will you see me at work on unpromising ones? I am going to show the company how they should act in the new piece. We bring it out next week. All the parts are filled, all the songs and speeches are learnt. Now you shall have an opportunity of seeing human nature from one of its most ridiculous points of view, with all its stupidity, and prejudices, and envies, and jealousies at work undisguised. Do you want to know the world, Miss O'Brien? There is no better place to make its acquaintance than a green-room, and no such opportunity as a rehearsal. Do you want to know what has turned my hair so white? Come and see me give my lesson to the company; and it will be an opportunity, too, of learning something of your fellow-actors."

So he ran on, in his quick, excitable way, as we crossed the streets on our way together to the theatre. "Stop!" said he. "One thing—have you thought of a name?"

"A name?"

"Yes, a *nom de théâtre*—something romantic; something that will look well in a play-bill!"

This had not occurred to me, but I was glad not to have to see my own name before the public, and I asked him to suggest a new one to me.

"Let me see! you will not like a very grand one, like Miss Biddy O'Toole, whom you shall see presently, who would not be satisfied with anything less than 'Augusta Montmorency!' Will Lovelace suit you? 'Catherine Lovelace'—a pretty name, a little stagey, but not very magnificent. Will that suit you, Miss O'Brien—say, 'Kate Lovelace'?"

I agreed to drop Mary O'Brien in favor of Kate Lovelace, and by the time we had settled this important matter we had reached the stage-door. A great wrangle of voices had warned me that the company was already assembled.

"There they are," said my companion, "all fighting over their parts! Now they'll be quiet for five minutes, to examine you, and then begin again."

A sudden silence fell upon the assembly of ten or twelve ladies and gentlemen as we entered.

"Mrs. Templemore," said Mr. Brand, with ceremonious gravity, "let me present you to Miss Catherine Lovelace. Mrs. Templemore," he said, turning to me, "kindly undertakes to represent the queens of tragedy upon these humble boards; herself a worthy successor of Siddons and of Pritchard."

Mrs. Templemore swept me a curtsey which it only required the robes of a Roxalana to make majestic. She accepted the absurd compliment of the stage-manager in grave earnest, though I noticed that all the others were pinching their lips to avoid laughing.

"Miss Montmorency, I desire you to be acquainted with Miss Lovelace," he said, turning to the pretty young lady, *née* Bridget O'Toole, who takes the parts of *soubrettes* on the Dublin Theatre; "Miss Montmorency," he said, with a profound bow, "condescends to link an honored name with such rôles as Madge, and Prue, and Patty."

Miss Montmorency looked delighted, and made her best curtsey. I should have been more impressed with her dignity but for the young lady's singularly rich brogue, when she said, with a broad smile, "Sure I'm pleased to know ye, ma'am." I could not resist this. I am too true an Irish woman not to be taken by the real brogue, and Miss O'Toole and I shook hands quite cordially. I think that I shall like her; she has a pleasant face, with good promise of fun in it.

A very affected gentleman, with a round, pasty face, curling black hair, and a small, well-waxed mustache, now came up and begged to be introduced.

"Mr. Julius Ochterlony," said Mr. Brand, with the same sententious manner, "walking gentleman, hero, and lover;" then in a very audible aside to me, while the actor was making his bow and muttering some complimentary remark, "Mr. Ochterlony of Castle Trumpet, extraordinary merit, and a real gentleman!"

Mr. Brand went one by one through the company, introducing each with a mock compliment, of which every one in the room but the person to whom it was addressed saw the utter absurdity.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, said Mr. Brand, suddenly resuming his sharp, quick manner, "we are losing time; Miss Montmorency, oblige us by coming on in the first scene of 'The Maiden of Mexico.'"

It was a melodrama of the true modern type, with highly emotional passages and overwrought sentiment, tempered by scenes of broad farce.

Miss Montmorency came forward, with another actress, as servants, and they began to drawl listlessly through their parts, contenting themselves with changing their position as the stage directions required, and speaking without animation and entirely out of character.

"This won't do, young ladies. Do you want to send the audience to sleep before they have heard the piece out? Pray leave that to the author."

"Oh!" said Miss Montmorency, "don't be bothering us for nothing, Mr. Brand; when the piece is played then you shall see!"

"When the piece is played—when the piece is played! Always the same story; and when the curtain draws up there is nothing at all to see!"

"By dint of scolding, and joking, and reasoning, and persuading, he got the two girls to exert themselves, and the scene passed off tolerably well. The same thing occurred with the next scene, and with almost every other. The actors were always wishing to act listlessly that their false rendering might escape the lynx eyes of the stage-manager, always with the excuse that they would exert themselves when the audience was present. The same plea was always urged. "Don't put yourself out, Mr. Brand, it will be all right when there's an audience."

"That's right, gentlemen, put it off till the audience is there, and when the curtain draws up what does it discover? a couple of incapable sticks on the stage!"

In the serious part, Mrs. Templemore came on with a long soliloquy, which she declaimed with considerable emphasis.

"May I inquire, Madam, why you keep on swinging your arms backward and forward like that?"

"I thought, Sir," said Mrs. Templemore, not without some little diffidence, "that the action might be suggestive—might not be altogether unsuited, Sir, to the—despondency in which the character I represent is thrown."

"Pray, Madam, did you ever see, or hear, or read of a despondent person swinging his arms like a pendulum?"

"I really thought, Sir," said Mrs. Templemore, deprecatingly, "that, under the influence of a strong emotion, it might be permissible to—give a certain pendulous motion to the arms—thus."

"Good heavens, Ma'am!" said the impatient stage-manager, "keep them quiet, or the audience will wish to see you under the influence of a strong strait-waistcoat!"

FROM MISS ROSS, OF KILLBALLIHONE, TO MISS MARY O'BRIEN.

I should have laughed over your letters, Molly dearest, if I was not a good deal nearer to crying about it all. Is it too late to change your purpose, even now? Can you not, even at the last moment, throw up your engagement and come down to us here? Oh, Molly, why did you go at all, and not let me hear about it first; maybe, I could have told you something that would have kept you at home. Did you reflect that if once you were on the stage, if only once you trod the boards of a public theatre, never afterwards could you hold up your head in County Clare? You know what their pride is here, and what they'd say about play-acting people and all that. Do think it over seriously, my dear girl, make a sudden resolution for your good, and come down to us with Judy.

To tell the honest truth to you, I did not half believe in your reasons for going to Dublin. Come now, Molly, don't be cross with me, but say it I must. You know we old people have nothing to do but sit still and use our eyes and ears. We can't help knowing some things, and we can't help talking about them. I know why you went, as well as if you had told me; and if I do not say what it is that I know, it is not to make you take offense and scold me for it. So that is what comes, Molly, of young ladies having a high spirit and quick tempers, that their best friends daren't for the life of them tell them the truth.

One day after you went Capt. Doneraile called to see me. I can assure you the poor man was in a very disturbed state of mind. He begged and entreated me a hundred times over to tell him where you had gone, why you had gone, and what you had gone to do. Of course I did not satisfy him, after what you had said to me, and having the fear of your anger before my eyes. Then he told me a long story about some misunderstanding you and he had had, and how you had listened to some report about him, and how that report was entirely and absolutely false and ridiculous, and how the proof that it was false was this, that—but here I stopped him, for it could be of no earthly consequence to me whether any story about Capt. Doneraile was true or false, as you and he are no longer friends, and as you said to me, the last time you saw me, you wished you might never set eyes on him more in this world; but he seemed very anxious to persuade me, coming back again and again to what he called his proof, till at last he almost broke down my patience, and he did actually get some way into his story, and telling how it was that a certain Mrs. ——; but you will be saying, Mollie, what a talkative, troublesome old woman this is, to be bothering one always with some stupid gossip when she should be talking sense!

However, I managed to interrupt Capt. Doneraile again just in time not to hear him out; and every time he began I found something to stop his mouth with, till, in the end I thought he would have lost his temper. "Miss Ross! Miss Ross!" he called out at last, "do for heaven's sake let me edge in one little word, which it is most important you should know. Will you hear me finish one single sentence, ma'am, and send one single message from me to Miss O'Brien?" "How can I promise to send messages from young gentlemen to young ladies before I know what they are; and how can I know what they are, if you sit there afraid to open your mouth, just for all the world like a statue of the god of silence?"

The Captain laughed, and indeed it was rather hard upon him, who had been trying to get a word in for the last half hour. At last I did consent to let him tell his story and give me his message; but when he told his story I laughed at it, and when I heard his message I scolded him for venturing to ask me to be the bearer of such an impertinent one! Tell a young lady, indeed, that—there, Molly! you see I was just going to be indiscreet again, only I remembered in time not to bother you with his nonsense. However, I *was* indiscreet after all, and I hardly know how to excuse myself to you for what I have done, or if ever you will forgive me. What do you think that wheedling Capt. Doneraile did? My dear, what a handsome creature it is, to be sure, with a tongue that would charm a wild bird off its nest, I do really believe! He coaked me to tell him where you were gone, and what you were doing in Dublin. What will you say to me for that? Really, now, I hardly like to think. I'm so terrified!

As soon as I told him, he snatched his hat off the table, seized my hand in his, as if it was his sword hilt he'd got hold of and was going to cut his enemy's head off with it. "Thank you, dear Miss Ross," he cries, crushing all my fingers together in a jelly. "I believe you are the very best woman in the world," and was out of the room in a minute. I only hope he may not be on his way to Dublin at this moment.

I am, dear Molly, always your affectionate friend,

LETITIA ROSS.

P. S.—I never could keep a secret in my life, so I must tell you, after all, what Capt. Doneraile's story is, though for my life I can't see what concern it can have for you, or why he should wish so much you should know it. It is only that his cousin, the rich Mrs. Crawford, of Crawfordstown, is going to be married to Lord Lintore. She has been engaged to him for three years. It appears that Capt. Doneraile's own name had been connected with the lady's, but this, he says, is unfounded. I am a stupid old woman, my dear, and see nothing interesting in this story: but you are young and clever, and perhaps you do.

FROM MISS MARY O'BRIEN, AT DUBLIN, TO MISS ROSS, OF KILLBALLIHONE.

What can I ever in all my life do to thank you enough, and be grateful enough, my darling Miss Ross, for your dear, good, kind letter! When I read it I kept forgetting I was in a bare, untidy lodging in Dublin, and fancying I was listening to you, sitting in your pretty little drawing-room at Killballihone, with the row of old china tea-cups on the mantelpiece, and the bright fireplace, and that old worsted-work parrot on the fire-screen, with the great black beads for eyes; and, do you know, I heartily wished I was back there, looking at your friendly face, with all the fun in your eyes, and listening to your pleasant voice!

Now, I will tell you what has been happening with me here since I wrote before. The manager and Mr. Brand have taken incessant trouble with my theatrical education, and one day Mr. Brand informed me that he had taught me all he knew, and that so far as the part of *Lydia* in "The Rivals" was concerned I was, he was pleased to say, perfect. It appears that the piece is a very favorite one with the Dublin audiences, and they have only not had it lately because they had no actress to take the chief female part, and now they have got me they have at once put the play in rehearsal.

The rehearsals had come to an end, our dresses were ready, the scenes for the new pieces had been got out and furbished up. The city was placarded with announcements of the new actress who was to make her début in the favorite play; cunningly worded paragraphs had been inserted in the newspapers, hinting vaguely at the marvelous beauty and talent of Miss Catherine Lovelace, and a very considerable amount of interest and curiosity had been aroused. Every place in the house had been taken a week before.

The afternoon of the day on which I was to appear had worn slowly away; I never knew time so long in passing. I was perfect in my part, had no fear that I should break down, and was prepared for the evening in every way; yet I was nervous and wretched. I had got your letter that morning. I was asking myself all day whether I was not engaged in a most rash enterprise. I seemed to be drifting toward what would separate me forever from all my former life. All my first enthusiasm about success and stage triumphs had died away. I felt that after that night I might or might not be a famous actress, but I could never again be the Mary O'Brien whom my friends had known. Then, too, I was beginning to see that I had been hasty in coming to the conclusion which I will admit was what had chiefly led to my leaving home; you know what I mean. I thought I had been trifled with and cruelly insulted. It had made me feel almost mad; and then I had taken the resolution to break entirely with my past life. Now I felt as when, in some dream, one is sliding down, slowly and helplessly, toward a precipice. I felt that with my own hand I was raising an obstacle which would separate me for good from what could make my only happiness. I would have given the world to have retreated, or to have woke up and found my engagement and my acting, and all connected with it, a bad dream.

Five o'clock came. In an hour the doors of the theatre would be opened; in another, the house would begin to fill. I had begged Mr. Brand to let me sit in his own room, that I might be spared the disagreeable remarks of the other actresses. I was alone. I thought a great deal more of your letter than of my part. The words, "Too late! too late!" those wretched, hopeless words, seemed every minute ringing in my ears. I was restless, and, walking up and down, I caught, every now and then, a reflection of my figure in the tall pier-glass that nearly filled one side of the room. Dressed for my part in a stiff flowered and brocaded silk, with patches, my hair powdered and drawn back from my face, long gloves reaching half way to the elbow, and all the old-fashioned peculiarities of the dress of the time, I seemed to myself to be utterly changed in appearance as well as in feelings, and to be actually taking leave of my old self. I had delayed putting on rouge, though I should presently have to do it, from some unaccountable repulsion to this last disguise of myself and badge of my new profession, and my face had a sad, haggard look not at all suitable to a "*light comedy* lady."

The noise of preparation, the shuffling of feet, the knocking of hammers, and the pushing of "scenes" and "flies" along their slides, and the humming sound of impatient and remonstrant and angry voices came deadened and confused to my ears. Suddenly there was a cessation of all sound for an instant; then my own name, interrogatively spoken, reached me. It was repeated by several voices in the same tone. I reflected that only my assumed name was known, and that my real name was too common for the inquiry to relate to me; but I was mistaken. Steps came along the passage, and Mr. Brand entered. A friend of mine, he said, desired to see me at once, and before he could say a word more Capt. Doneraile himself was in the room. Mr. Brand shut the door and walked away.

Dear Miss Ross, that short moment was, I think, the bitterest I have yet lived! To be seen in that place, in that wretched dress, and to think that in one short hour I should have to go through all the abominable mummeries of the stage before the eyes of Captain Doneraile himself; to be seen in that disguise by the man, whom, as you truly guessed, I have loved with all my heart! I could not bear up against the shame and the humiliation. What do you think I did? You, who have no faith in hysterics or fainting fits, will hardly believe that I, who used to think as you do about such things, actually went into a faint myself! I have quite compromised myself in your eyes. I did not faint right off, I believe, but the room seemed to turn round, the light faded from my eyes. I should have fallen if Capt. Doneraile had not held me, and just as he came up I caught one glance of myself in the glass, with a white face and outstretched hands. "He will think it a stage trick!" I thought to myself, as the darkness round me grew thicker. Then he laid me down gently upon the sofa, and in a moment I had begun to recover consciousness, and saw Capt. Doneraile's alarmed face over me. Then I made a huge effort and recovered almost entirely, and told him it was nothing, and I was well again.

The first thing he asked me was if you had written to me. I said, "Yes." "And told me what he had said?" "Something of it," I said. "Did she give you my message?" he asked. "No, she did not, but she said you asked her to." So then Capt. Doneraile gave it me himself; and as you know what it is, I need not repeat it.

This is very nearly all I have to tell. Of course we have made up our quarrel; indeed, everything having been cleared up, I have nothing to quarrel about for the present.

There were great remonstrances when Capt. Doneraile announced that I should not be able to act, and should break my engagement altogether. The poor manager was in despair, but Capt. Doneraile succeeded at last in completely satisfying him—not, I am afraid, for nothing.

As I got into the carriage that drove me from the theatre, still in my stage costume, but wrapped from head to foot in a long cloak, I cast a last look at the pit entrance of the theatre. The doors would be open to admit the public in a few minutes. A great piece of paper had been nailed against them, and on it was written, in very large letters, and with the ink still wet:

"On account of the sudden and alarming indisposition of Miss Catherine Lovelace, the play of 'The Rivals' is unavoidably postponed."

So, after all, you see, I never really went "On the Stage."—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

MAJOLICA WARE.—The Moorish potters made a very beautiful ware, known to collectors as Hispano-Moresque, and easily recognizable by the peculiar metallic lustre on its surface. This ware was largely exported from Spain to Italy, insomuch that the most and the finest pieces are to this day found in that country, and not in Spain; and in time the Italians began to set up potteries of their own, and to imitate the Moorish ware. They called their imitations Majolica, or Maiolica—the ancient Italian name of Majorca—either because the Moorish pottery was made there or thence brought, or because the Italians fancied that it was. At going off, the Italian potters could not compass either the lustre of the Moorish ware, or the rich, enamel-like glaze of these foreign potters, and their first works were lead-glazed, and are known to collectors as half Majolica, "Mezza Majolica;" but toward the end of the fifteenth century they began to imitate the lustred wares. At last they got hold of the great tin secret, and their pottery soon surpassed the Hispano-Moresque wares in beauty. In the Moor's own specialty of lustred wares they were excelled by the Italians, and at the town of Gubbio a mode of imparting a lustre of a red color of surpassing beauty was invented—a secret that was never disseminated, and soon lost; and the rare, ruby-lustred plates of Gubbio are now among the greatest treasures of the art-collectors. So it was that this great secret of tin-glazing made its way to the country where art was rapidly arriving at its zenith, and where artists were soon to produce by its aid the Majolica ware of Castle Durante and Urbino, the glory of the potter's art. It was during the period of the Renaissance that occasional specimens of the admirable ware of the Persians found their way to Italy. The history of this ware is still uncertain; we only know, that from a period which we cannot fix with any degree of certainty, the Persians had arrived at great perfection in the potter's art, producing works of a fine shape, an excellent glaze on a highly vitrified body, and a scale of exquisite blues, greens, and reds, which have never been approached—shape, glaze, color-harmony, and body, being alike characteristic and original; so much so, that we can point with certainty to the period in the history of Majolica when the influence of the Persian ware began to be felt among Italian potters.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

FAMOUS SCULPTURED STONES.—The relation of the serpent to sculptured or engraved stones carries us back further into the world's history, and reveals to us the reptile as still the object of veneration, if not of adoration, among widely remote nations. If we search among the tombs of Egypt, Assyria, and Etruria, we shall find innumerable signets, cylinders, and scarabei of gems, engraved with serpents; these were probably worn as amulets, or used as insignia of authority; and in the temples and tombs of these and other countries serpents are engraved, or sculptured, or painted, either as hieroglyphics, or as forming symbolical ornaments of deities or genii. In India, as before mentioned, they are sculptured twining round all the gods of the cave temples. In Norway and Scotland they are engraved on the stones, which, according to Fergusson, mark the graves of kings and heroes, and the oldest of the Scandinavian runes are written within the folds of serpents engraved on stones. In those mysterious erections of unknown use and date called the Torre dei Giganti, in Malta, the only representation of animal life is a sculptured serpent on a stone near the entrance of an inner chamber. In Peru, the unfortunate Inca appointed to meet Pizarro in one of the large stone buildings in Caxamalca, called the House of the Serpent from a serpent sculptured on its walls, and which he probably vainly imagined would on that account prove a sacred and inviolable refuge. The sculptured snakes of Greece and Rome are numerous; they may be seen twining round the rod of Mercury; forming the necklace of Minerva, and hissing round the Gorgon's head on her shield; representing the hair of the Furies, and of the three-headed monster Cerberus; wreathing in their deadly folds Laocoon and his sons; or writhing and quivering beneath the arrows of Apollo or the club of Hercules. In all these varied forms some one of the attributes of the serpent was symbolized. He is the messenger of fate to Laocoon; the symbol of vengeful power in the Furies and Gorgons; the emblem of evil in the Hydra and Python; of knowledge and power in Minerva and Mercury; the guardian of Hades in Cerberus. In the sculptured stones of the North he would seem to have had simply the character of a sacred guardian. Owen says: "It is remarkable that where the figure of two serpents was erected in a place, that place was looked upon as consecrated;" and again, "In Calicut the dragon was made guardian of houses and temples, and all their treasures." Thus probably the dragons sculptured on tombs were so placed as a sacred seal to prevent the sacrilegious spoliation of the dead, who were frequently buried in costly ornaments. Of this character was no doubt the dragon on the tomb of King Gorm, in Jutland, to which Fergusson assigns the date of A. D. 950, wherein was found a silver goblet lined with gold, and ornamented with interlaced dragons, and also tortoise-shaped fibulæ, with fantastic heads of animals: and the one in Scania beneath which treasure was found by the Northmen in 1152. Among famous engraved stones must be noted the Emperor of China's seal. This seal is eight inches square, of jasper, and was taken out of the mountain called the Mountain of the Agate Seal, regarding which many fables are told. It is said that formerly the Fong hoang, (which is the Chinese Phenix,) appeared on this mountain and rested upon an unhewn stone, and that a skillful lapidary, having broken it in pieces, found this famous stone, of which the seal of the Empire is made. The Fong hoang is the Bird of Prosperity and the forerunner of the Golden age.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

BALLADS.—Now in this country, as in others, when the earlier romance epoch passed away, a new ballad epoch began, which was indebted for much of its material to the romances which it superseded. The romances were composed for, and addressed to, the great and noble; but when the progression of literature provided that class with more permanent works, in the shape of regular dramas and epics, and systematic histories, there still remained a large unlettered class of the community to whom the inheritance of oral poetry descended. Elaborate romances did not suit their tastes. They demanded, as their simple forefathers had done, brief and pithy narratives. The minstrels, whose duty it was to cater for them, had to find material to satisfy their tastes. They found a convenient store-house, full of the richest material, in the more elaborate romances. Thus it came to pass that the long poems, which had in the first instance been built up out of ballads, were, for the benefit of the common people, broken down into ballads again. And, in point of fact, not a few of our oldest ballads, and of these some of the most striking, are but chips of ancient and well-worn metrical romances. The well-known ballad of "Hynde Horn," for example, is but a paraphase of part of the older romance or gest of "King Horn," which was itself, beyond question, a concoction of still older ballads and legends. But it is not necessary to account for all our ballads on this principle. It is sufficient for our purpose to show that some have originated in this way; others were, undoubtedly, handed down in the lyrical form from earlier times, others were transplanted from foreign countries. But many, perhaps the most and best of those which we now have, owe their origin to the fact that in our country in comparatively recent times the circumstances which tend to call forth a body of traditionary poetry arose with irresistible power. These circumstances were the craving for literary excitement in the common people, combined with the absence of culture and the power of literary appreciation, and the natural desire to glorify national and local heroes in popular verse. The same conditions which made ballad poetry a necessity in the ninth and tenth centuries, called it forth again in England and Scotland in the fifteenth and sixteenth. Some of the Robin Hood ballads were among the earliest productions of the English printing-press. "Chevy Chase" was an "old ballad" in Sir Philip Sidney's time; other ballads are echoed by snatches in Shakespeare and our old dramatists. But the great mass of our existing ballad literature cannot be traced further back than the fifteenth or the sixteenth century, which constitutes for us the special ballad epoch in our modern literature. When the old chronicles and romances gave place to the historical drama and the regular epic in one direction—that of literary culture, they were superseded by ballad minstrelsy in another direction—that of popular poetry. And the great fact to which our argument leads up is, that the mass of our extant ballad literature, which the labors of Bishop Percy and of Sir Walter Scott rescued from oblivion in the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, forms a later deposit, a tertiary stratum, which illustrates the life of comparatively recent and strictly historic times. Though purely oral composition, living only in the hearts and memories of the people, they belong to a period contemporaneous with the methodical productions of literary art in every department of human thought. Not only while Gower and Chaucer were committing their thoughts that breathed to perishable parchment, not only while the works of Spenser and Shakespeare, of Milton and Bacon, were being multiplied by the printing-press, but after Dryden and Pope had given the keenest polish to English diction and versification, there was still floating about freely in the intellectual atmosphere of this country a great body of traditionary poetry, not destined to be caught up or fixed down by the hard and fast conditions of literary art for many years afterward. For it is an important fact that our modern collections of ballads date only from the last century. A few versions of fugitive ballads had been included, along with modern material, in poetical miscellanies much earlier—in "Wit Restored," in 1658, and in Dryden's "Miscellany Poems" in 1684. But the earliest systematic editions of popular poetry are "A Collection of Old Ballads," published in London between 1723 and 1738, and the "Evergreen" of Allan Ramsay, published in Edinburgh in 1724. The two men, however, to whom we are chiefly indebted for recovering and preserving the rarest gems of our ballad poetry are Bishop Percy, whose "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" was first published in 1765, and Sir Walter Scott, whose two volumes of the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" appeared in 1802 and 1803 respectively. We may obtain some idea of the value of Scott's services in this department of literature from the fact that the "Minstrelsy" contains as many as forty ballads which had never before been taken down in writing, or published to the world.—*The British Quarterly.*

SPORT IN PORTUGAL.—As a country for a mere sportsman, Portugal presents hardly any attractions. The difficulties of language would be insuperable to the ordinary sporting tourist; nor would the chance of bagging, perhaps, fifteen brace of red-legged partridges or quail in a day repay him for the trouble of getting to the shooting-ground, or of putting up with very wretched accommodation. Woodcock visit the country in immense numbers in Winter, but the pine-forests over which they spread themselves are so vast that very few, comparatively speaking, are killed. Seven brace in a day, among four or five guns, is considered a remarkably good day's sport. Snipe are abundant, but the shooting of them is an unsatisfactory sport. A bog which one day contains thousands of birds, may, the next, not hold a dozen. The great bustard is to be found on the plains of Alemtejo and Estremadura, but not in great numbers; the little bustard appears to be a half-migratory species, and, in some years, is tolerably abundant in the southern provinces; so, also, is that pretty African migrant, the sand-grouse. The pheasant has been introduced in some of the royal preserves, and the fallow deer reintroduced. The red deer is supposed, by some enthusiastic naturalists, to be still found in the mountains of the Estrella range. In the way of fishing, there is very little to be done. The Douro is the southernmost limit in Europe, of the migration of the salmon; one or two fish only are caught in a year. In the Lima, the next large river to the north, salmon and salmon-trout are more frequently taken; and in the Minho, on the Spanish frontier, both are netted in considerable numbers. But I never heard of any one having caught a salmon in Portugal with rod and line. In all the mountain streams trout are abundant; and in a few they run to some size. The streams which I had crossed or ridden by within the last three days were full of trout; but a singular difficulty in the way of angling is presented in Portugal by the growth of the vine. Almost every river is bordered by pollarded oaks or chestnuts, on which are trained vines growing in festoons from one tree to the other, so that an angler is greatly hindered in the casting of his line.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.—If we select examples from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—the very epoch when French is imagined to have been becoming an almost universal tongue—we find the most hopelessly contradictory evidence on the subject. We discover that some of the most famous treaties, those of Nimeguen, Ryswick, Utrecht, (1713,) Vienna, (1725 and 1738), and of the Quadruple Alliance, were all in Latin; that in 1752 the Austrian Minister at Naples spoke Latin to the King; that though Louis XIV. wrote in French to Leopold II. of Austria, the latter replied by a complaint that this act was contrary to the usage of the courts, which required that all communications between France and Germany should be in Latin; and that, though the Treaty of Lunéville (1801) was written in French alone, the ratification of it by the German Emperor was given in Latin. But, in opposition to all these cases of the maintenance of Latin, there are almost as many contemporaneous examples of the adoption of French, not only by France itself, but—curiously enough—by German Governments between themselves. French was used for the purely local Treaties of Breslau and Berlin, (1742,) Dresden, (1745,) Hubertsbourg, (1763,) and Teschen, (1779.) The value of this odd proof of the voluntary application of French by foreign States is, however, upset again by the fact that, in other cases where French has been employed, a clause has been inserted in the treaty explaining that France had no right to deduce any claim of precedence from this admission of her language. Examples of this stipulation will be found in the treaties of Rastadt, (1714,) Aix-la-Chapelle, (1768,) and in the final act of the Congress of Vienna. This last treaty says (Article 120): "The French language having been exclusively employed for all the copies of the present treaty, it is recognized by the powers who have taken part in this act that the employment of that language is to produce no consequences in the future; each power reserves to itself the right of adopting, in futuro negotiations and conventions, the language which it has previously used for its diplomatic relations, and the present treaty cannot be cited as an example contrary to established usages." It will be recognized that it is difficult to extract from such conflicting testimony any sign of a real preference or of an established custom, and that the authors are right in saying that there never has been any generally admitted diplomatic tongue. The same differences continue, with even greater vigor, in our own time; for almost every nation now uses its own language only for its own dispatches. England habitually employed French for diplomatic purposes down to the end of the last century, but in 1800 the Foreign Office began to write in English to the Ambassadors resident in London; and, when Lord Castlereagh joined the Allied Armies as representative of Great Britain, he used English for all his communications to his European colleagues. At a later period Mr. Canning ordered several of the British Ministers abroad to adopt their own language for their official communications to the courts to which they were accredited, but authorized them to add a translation. This latter permission was suppressed by Lord Aberdeen in 1851, on the ground that dispatches ought to be laid before Parliament in the exact words in which they were presented. The German Diet decided in 1817 to employ German (adding a translation in French or Latin) for all its foreign communications.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

OPORTO.—Nine miles, through a picturesque, hilly, and highly cultivated country, brings the traveler to Oporto. On his way he is pretty sure to encounter long strings of mules, bearing flour to Vallongo; the same animals having carried, in the morning, the city's daily supply of wheaten bread. Almost all the bread used in Oporto is baked at Vallongo, and brought in every day on mule-back. This singular and, at first sight, uneconomical proceeding has prevailed at least since the days of King Emmanuel, in 1500, and probably long before then; and the explanation of the fact that bread can be profitably made nine miles from where it is eaten, is that the ovens at Vallongo can be cheaply heated with the brushwood which grows abundantly on the wooded hills round that town. Oporto is a granite-built town of over a hundred thousand inhabitants. It should be entered from the south, or by the river, for then its picturesque situation on precipitous cliffs, rising from the river's edge, can be seen to most advantage. It is a city of many fountains, and many green and flourishing gardens; but, considering its size, importance, and great antiquity, it has little in it to attract the traveler. It need scarcely be remarked that the right name of the city is "Porto," the port or harbor "O" being nothing but the definite article prefixed. We are, I believe, the only European nation who do not call the town "Porto." It lies on the north side of the river; on the south is the suburb of Gaya, which is even more ancient than Oporto. A strong castle called Calla or Cale, stood in ancient days on the chief height of Gaya, and Gaya may boast of bestowing its name upon all Portugal—*Portus Cale*, the Port of Cale, was the name first given to the surrounding district, and in time to the whole kingdom. Oporto somewhat forgetfully calls itself *Invicta Civitas*, the unconquered city, but it has been taken more than once. It was captured in a very memorable manner in 1809; and it may safely be asserted that neither Goth, Moor, nor Spaniard did the city so much harm, or caused so terrible a carnage of inoffensive inhabitants as did Marshal Soult and his French troops on that occasion. The Portuguese have a rather short historical memory: I have seen the Peninsular War alluded to in an inscription on a public monument in Lisbon as the occasion on which the Portuguese (with their allies) drove the French out of Portugal!—but I doubt if the nation will ever forget the awful massacre of their ancestors by the French soldiery in the streets of Oporto. Oporto is, and ever has been, the focus of all revolution—the centre whence all change and movement, whether political or commercial, has extended through the kingdom. Surrounded by the most fertile provinces—situated on a river more or less navigable, the chief port of shipment for the two most important staples of Portuguese production, port wine and cattle, and possessing inhabitants more enterprising and enlightened than those of other parts of the kingdom—Oporto has become an important commercial and political centre. Its commercial importance would be still greater but for the dangerous bar at the mouth of the Douro, over which vessels of more than five or six hundred tons cannot pass. The channel across the bar varies almost monthly, as the sands brought down by the river shift with changing winds and varying currents; and the bar is, or is ordered to be—for there is a difference—sounded and examined daily. It would scarcely be believed that, in a professedly civilized country, such a shifting channel as this, and so short a one, (for the dangerous portion of it does not exceed 200 yards in length,) should not be marked out by buoys or beacons. The Portuguese are, in truth, no less than fourteen centuries behindhand in this matter; for an ancient Roman stone beacon was fished up not long ago, which had evidently served to mark a certain sunken rock, which still exists, and has made acquaintance with many a ship's bottom since this old Roman monument, inscribed "*Navigantium Salutis Causá*" fell from its place.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

MODERN BALLADS.—Now, not only have we many modern poems answering to this description, but such poems form, in point of fact, one of the richest and most attractive departments of our modern literature. Some of these modern ballads indeed are simply old friends with new faces. Scott's "Young Lochinvar" tells the same story as the old ballad of "Katharine of Janfarie," "The Lass of Lochryan," suggested Burns' song of "Lord Gregory." Tennyson's "Lord of Burleigh" is simply a modern version of the fine old ballad of "Donald of the Isles; or Lizzie Lindsay." The "Auld Robin Gray" of Lady Anne Lindsay is nearly a perfect example of a pathetic and homely balled—a poem which will be remembered and loved long after more ambitious works are forgotten. For there is in the brevity and compactness of a ballad an element which gives it a far better chance of longevity than more elaborate productions. This is, no doubt, the great reason why the most widely popular poems—we do not say the greatest poems, but the poems which take the firmest grip of the sympathies and the memories of the great mass of the people; the poems with which, in the popular mind, the fame even of the greatest poets is most closely linked—are ballad poems. Is not "Tam o' Shanter" Burns' masterpiece? And "Tam o' Shanter" is an incomparable ballad, a powerful dramatic lyric. Or take a second famous ride; is not Cowper known and admired as the author of "John Gilpin" by thousands who never read "Expostulation," and have only dipped into "The Task?" And "John Gilpin" is essentially a ballad. Or take a third famous ride; how many, even in these days of "light and sweetness," read, or, reading, understand "Sordello?" Yet who does not enjoy and enter heartily into the spirit of "Good News from Ghent?" Take, finally, the case of the Laureate. "In Memoriam" is, undoubtedly, a great poem, a poem which, of its kind, stands almost alone, and which, in the opinion of the best judges, is still, and is likely to remain, Tennyson's master-piece. Yet for every one who reads and cherishes that poem—and they are not few—there are hundreds who know and appreciate Tennyson only as the author of such simple and heart-touching ballads as "The Lord of Burleigh" and "Lady Clare."—*The British Quarterly.*

LIFE IN PORTUGUESE COUNTRY TOWNS.—There is nothing that would strike a traveler fresh from England, Germany, or France more than the great rarety of real country houses in Portugal. It is entirely against the genius of the people to live a country life. The Portuguese is too sociable to endure to be surrounded only by woods and fields and mountains. He has many of our northern tastes; he likes field sports in moderation; he rides, in his own style, better than any nation in Europe except ourselves; he has a sincere delight in country life and country scenery, but he cannot long support the utter solitude of the country. A Portuguese nobleman, if he be rich enough, lives in Lisbon or Oporto, and if he has a country-house will visit it for a month or two in the Autumn; even then he will often rather endure the misery of a sea-side lodging among a crowd than go inland. The larger of the country towns have streets full of gentlemen's houses; and here vegetate, from year to year, families who are just rich enough to live upon their incomes without working. To live, indeed, as the Portuguese do in such towns, need cost but little. A large house, with a plot of cabbages—a *kaleyard*—behind it; with white-washed walls, floors uncarpeted, a dozen wooden chairs, one or two deal tables; no fireplace, not even a stove, either in sitting room or bedroom; no curtains to the windows, no covers to the tables; no pictures on the walls; no mirrors; no table pleasantly strewn with books, magazines, newspapers, and ladies' work; no such thing visible as a pot of cut flowers; no rare china, no clocks, no bronzes—none of the hundred trifles and curiosities with which, in our houses, we show our taste, or our want of it, but which either way give such a charm and individual character to our English homes. All these negatives describe the utterly dreary habitations of the middle-class Portuguese. For occupations, the women do needle-work, gossip, go to mass daily, and look out of window by the hour. Except the one short walk to church at 8 o'clock in the morning, a Portuguese lady hardly ever appears in the streets. As for the men, they lounge about among the shops, they smoke innumerable paper cigarettes, they take a "siesta" in the heat of the day. If there is sunshine, they stand in groups at the street corner, with umbrellas over their heads; in Winter, they wear a shawl over their shoulders, folded and put on three-cornerwise, as a French or English woman's shawl is worn—for this is a fashion in Portugal, and the Spaniards laugh a good deal at their neighbors on the score of their being a nation who invert the due order of things, and whose women wear cloaks and the men shawls. In these towns there is never any news, and if two men are seen in eager discussion of some matter of apparently immense importance, and if one happens to pass near enough to overhear the subject of conversation, be sure that one of them is plunged in despair or kindling with enthusiasm at a fall or rise of a half-penny in the price of a pound of tobacco. An American gentleman of my acquaintance told me that he had never passed two Portuguese in conversation without hearing one of two words spoken, "*testão*" or "*rapariga*," finance or love. There are not even fashions for them to think about; young men and old men dress alike, but the younger ones wear exceedingly tight boots, and "when they take their walks abroad" it is obvious that they do so in considerable discomfort. The young men, however, have one occupation more important even than wearing tight boots, and which almost, in fact, goes with it—that of making the very mildest form of love known among men. The process, indeed, is carried on in so Platonic a manner, and with so much proper feeling, that I doubt if even the strictest English governess would find anything in it to object to. The young gentlemen pay their addresses by simply standing in front of the house occupied by the object of their affections, while the young person in question looks down approvingly from an upper window, and there the matter ends. They are not within speaking distance, and have to content themselves with expressive glances and dumb show; for it would be thought highly unbecoming for the young lady to allow a *billet doux* to flutter down into the street, while the laws of gravitation stand in the way of the upward flight of such a document—unweighted, at least, with a stone, and this, of course, might risk giving the young lady a black eye, or breaking her father's window-panes. So the lovers there remain, often for hours, feeling no doubt very happy, but looking unutterably foolish. These silent courtships sometimes continue for very long periods, before the lover can ask the fatal question, or the lady return the final answer.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

MICHAEL NORTON'S AFFIDAVIT CONTRADICTED.

PALMER AND HIS FRIENDS GIVE THEIR SIDE OF THE STORY—THE CITY TO BE AGAIN HEARD ON FRIDAY NEXT.

The proceedings on behalf of the Tenth National Bank of this City, to compel payment by the City of about $250,000, said to have been advanced to the old Court-house Commissioners, which have been so frequently before the courts, was again up yesterday, before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers. In response to the affidavits of Mr. Taintor, of the Controller's office, and Michael Norton, one of the Court-house Commissioners at the time of the pretended advance, which were read before the court a week ago, on behalf of the City, several counter-affidavits were read on the part of the bank, after which the further hearing was adjourned until Friday next, to allow other affidavits in reply to be put in on behalf of the City.

The affidavits read are as follows:

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: Walter B. Palmer, being sworn, says that during the year 1871 he was cashier in the Tenth National Bank, in the City of New-York; that he is now, and since the month of January, 1872, has been, President of that bank. That on the 19th of April, 1871, an act passed the Legislature appropriating the sum of $750,000 for the completion of the New-York County Court-house, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of said County Court-house; and by that act the Controller of the City of New-York was directed, on the requisition of said Commissioners, to pay over to their credit such sums as they might, from time to time, deem necessary for that purpose. That after the passage of that act application was made to the Tenth National, then one of the three depositories of the public moneys of the City and County, for leave to open an account with said bank, and have advances made by them to said bank, to be repaid to said bank out of that appropriation, and, thereupon, the application was granted by the bank, upon the condition that the bank should receive lawful interest upon the advances until they were repaid. After said agreement was made, a notice was received by the bank, signed by the then Secretary of the Commissioners in the following words:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1871. }
W. B. Palmer, Esq., Cashier Tenth National Bank:

SIR: At a meeting of the Commissioners of the new County Court-house, held on the 24th April, Commissioner Jas. H. Ingersoll was elected Treasurer, and authorized to sign all checks for this commission. There will be no other signature. Yours, &c.,
W. C. MILLER, Secretary.

That prior to such agreement and reception of that notice, the bank had no dealings or transactions whatever with the Commissioners of the Court-house. That on the next day after the date of such notice, to wit, on the 29th of April, the first advance was made by the bank upon two checks signed by said Treasurer in the following words:

No. 1. NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.
Tenth National Bank:
Pay to the order of D. Whalen, Paymaster, twenty-eight thousand and ninety 36-100 dollars.
$28,090 36. JAS. H. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

No. 2. NEW-YORK, April 29, 1871.
Tenth National Bank:
Pay to the order of D. Whalen, Paymaster, eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy-seven 38-100 dollars. JAS. H. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.
$18,577 38.
Endorsed: D. WHALEN, Paymaster.

Every dollar of which, together with the sum of $2,500 drawn upon a similar check and paid by the bank on the 3d of May, was expended in payment of workmen on the Court-house, as appears from the pay-rolls for the months of March and April of that year, and the affidavit of the Paymaster of the Commissioners, now in possession of the bank, and from the account rendered by the Commissioners of the Board of Apportionment, and signed by Michael Norton as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, dated July 17, 1872. This deponent further says that he never did call upon or seek for or have any interview with the said Michael Norton with reference to the said certificate or acknowledgment of indebtedness, nor seek to have any interview with him at any time during the year 1871 in reference to the advances made by the bank, and that each and every one of the allegations of said Norton in that behalf made in his affidavit dated 4th of February, 1874, as to the statements made by deponent to said Norton, and by said Norton to deponent, are untrue. That between said 29th of April and 6th of July following eleven similar checks were drawn on and paid by the bank, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $212,996 87. That the bank then objected to making any more advances until some promise was made for that amount. That on July 7 there was deposited in the bank, to the credit of the Commissioners, the sum of $200,000; and subsequent to July 7 eleven checks, amounting in the aggregate to $228,583 07, were drawn on and paid by the bank in the following form:

No. 12. NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.
Commissioners. Tenth National Bank
Michael Norton, Pay to the order of J. M.
Thos. Coman, Masterson twenty-nine thousand
Jas. H. Ingersoll, eight hundred and ten dollars and
John J. Walsh, thirty-eight cents.
$29,810 38. JAS. H. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

This making an aggregate of $442,579 94 of total advances to the Commissioners of the Court-house by the bank between the 29th of April and 7th of September. That from the account so, as aforesaid, rendered by the Commissioners to the Board of Apportionment it appears that of the sum there was paid as follows: $117,748 74, on the pay-rolls of the workmen, $129,373 50 for various matters "authorized by the Board of Supervisors"—such as brick and materials, furnishing, fitting up, &c., sashes, plate glass, woodwork and trimmings—and that the balance was paid to eight different concerns for fuel and labor, for timber, carpenter work, &c., for woodwork, furniture, trimmings and doors, for marble, labor, &c., for locks, for carpets, for pantry and materials, and for oil. That account also shows that the sum total of expenditures by the Commissioners during 1871 was $442,579 31, and that that was provided for "by amount to credit of Commissioners in Tenth National Bank, July 7, 1871, $200,000," and the amount "due Tenth National Bank, $242,579 31," leaving "a balance unexpended of the appropriation of $307,420 69." That on the 29th of April, 1871, an account was opened on the books of the bank with the Commissioners of the New County Court-house, in which the Commissioners were charged with the various advances so made, and at the end of every month with the interest thereon. That only one of those charges for interest was ever met, and that was by a payment Jan. 6, 1872, of the interest that was due on the previous 1st of August, amounting to $1,077 77. That of the checks on which said advances were made by the bank eight were payable to the paymaster and seventeen were paid through the Clearing-house to other banks who had advanced the money upon them. That upon all the checks the money was paid by the bank on presentation of the check, excepting only two instances, in which the amounts were deposited in the banks to the credit of parties who were then regular dealers with that bank; one of whom was Ingersoll, Watson & Co., who, the account rendered to the Board of Apportionment shows, were creditors of said Commissioners for furnishing, fitting up, &c., authorized by the Board of Supervisors Nov. 30, 1870, and the other of whom was George S. Miller, who, it appears from said account, was a creditor for timber, carpenter's work, &c., due to him on June 1, and paid on July 12. That at the time of the existence of this account of the Commissioners of the Court-house with the bank there were fifteen accounts of public moneys in the bank, to wit:

With the City and County.
With the Fire Department.
With the Health Department.
With special account.
With the Police Department.
With the Department of Docks.
With the Police Insurance Fund.
With Hilton, as Treasurer.
With Stebbins, as Treasurer.
With the Fire Relief Fund.
With the Excise Commissioners.
With the Commissioners of Charities.
With a special account.

—With the Department of Parks and with the Court-house Commissioners, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $1,716,104 63, of which the sum of $619,722 41 were overdrafts by the Departments of Charities, Parks, and Court-house. That, as deponent is informed and believes, it was then the practice, and has been for many years, for the deposit banks of the public moneys of the City and County, from time to time to allow such overdrafts, and the advances thus made by this bank were in conformity with that long-established custom. That such overdrafts not having been made good as promptly as was desired, this deponent, as such cashier, became urgent with the parties for payment. That in consequence thereof the Commissioners of Charities of their own account, and not being in funds, gave to this deponent a certificate in the following words:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND ELEVENTH STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1871. }

This certifies that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are indebted to the Tenth National Bank $277,930 05, with interest from date, payable when the amount is appropriated for such purpose to the Board of Public Charities and Correction.
ISAAC BELL, JAS. BOWEN,
OWEN BRENNAN, JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ALEX. FREAR,
Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

That the giving of such certificate suggested to to deponent the propriety of getting a similar one from the other departments who had overdrawn. That the Department of Parks accordingly gave a certificate, which resulted in the payment of its overdrafts; and the certificate of the Department of Charities resulted in the payment of its overdrafts, except the interest, which interest the Controller refused to pay, and for the recovery of which a suit is now pending. That deponent's demand for some such certificate as to the Court-house overdrafts was met by a promise that it should be given, and thereforе deponent employed his counsel to draw up the necessary paper, and an appointment was made of the hour and place at which such certificate was to be presented for signature. Deponent, according to such appointment, attended at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the place appointed, and then gave the paper which he had thus had drawn up to one of the Commissioners, who retired with it to an adjoining room, where deponent saw all four of the Commissioners then and there assembled, and in a few moments said Commissioner returned into the room where deponent had remained, and handed to deponent the certificate signed by all four of the Commissioners, and in the following words:

Whereas, The Tenth National Bank of the City of New-York was duly selected by the Commissioners of the new Court-house as the depository of the funds [illegible] moneys by the Controller of the City of New-York, pursuant to requisitions made up by said Controller; and

Whereas, The said Commissioners have made requisitions upon the said Controller, pursuant to law, requiring that the amount of $5,000,000 shall be placed to the credit of said Commissioners in said bank; and

Whereas, Said Controller has only complied in part with the said requisition, and said Commissioners have from time to time drawn their checks upon the said Tenth National Bank moneys necessarily used by them in and about the work of said Commissioners, and the said bank, believing and relying upon the deposit of said moneys by said Controller, pursuant to the said requisitions, has honored the checks and paid the same to the amount of $242,579 94, over and above the amount deposited by the said Controller on the said requisitions;

Now we hereby certify that we, the Commissioners of the new Court-house in the said City, are indebted to the said Tenth National Bank for the moneys so advanced on the said checks to the amount of $242,679 94, and we pledge ourselves that as rapidly, and whenever and wherever the said Controller complies with requisitions made upon him by said Commissioners, the moneys shall be deposited in said bank and applied to the liquidation of the amount owing to said bank on account of the moneys so advanced on said check.
MICHAEL NORTON, THOMAS COMAN,
JAS. H. INGERSOLL, JOHN J. WALSH,
Commissioners of the new County Court-house.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1871.

This deponent further says that he has been informed and believes that the two requisitions upon the Controller for $300,000 each, and on which an appropriation of $250,000 was made, were signed by Ingersoll as Treasurer. The deponent further says that in January, 1872, he became President of the said bank, and that as such President he made a requisition on the Board of Audit, of which the Controller was a member, on the 1st of February, 1872, in the following words:

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872. }
To Andrew H. Green, Esq., Hon. H. G. Stebbins, and George M. Van Nort, Board of Audit:

GENTLEMEN: There is due to this bank at this date the amounts of money advanced to the departments and Commissioners of the City and County of New-York:

Balance of money on advances to the Department of Public Parks	$55,707 15
Add interest on same to date	356 02
Balance of money on advances to the Department of Public Charities and Correction	277,930 05
Add interest on same to date	6,762 00
Balance of money due on advances to the Commissioners of the new County Court-house	242,579 94
	$576,217 14
Add interest on same to date	19,114 87
Total	$595,332 01

Allow me to call your attention to the amount of money advanced by the bank as above stated, and to request an immediate audit and payment of the several amounts. Very respectfully, &c.,
W. D. PALMER, President.

That afterward, and on the 20th of April, 1872, this deponent, in answer to a notice calling upon all persons having legal claims against the Commissioners of the New Court-house to present the same to the Controller, presented the bank's claim to that officer.

This deponent further says that he has been informed and believes that during the Summer of 1872 the Court-house Commissioners rendered to the Controller an account of the expenditures of the appropriation of $600,000 in 1870, a copy of which is now in deponent's possession, from which it appears that $556,490 30 of that sum were "expenditures by former Board of Supervisors" and $43,509 70 were "expenditures by commission," and in which were included "1870 pay-rolls, $87,383 82," as paid by the Supervisors and as paid by the commission "Pay-roll to Dec. 31, 1870, $10,084 33," and "D. Whalen pay-rolls January and February, 1871, $22,709 35," and deponent is informed and believes that the said Whalen, as such Paymaster, was not an officer under the said Commissioners, but was a general Paymaster in the Finance Department. And deponent further says that the report of expenditures made to the Board of Apportionment, a copy of which is annexed to deponent's affidavit of Dec. 16, 1872, and which Michael Norton, in his affidavit of the 4th of February, 1874, says was prepared by Ingersoll and forwarded by him to the Board of Apportionment, and which the said Norton further says was entirely the act of Ingersoll, and is false and fraudulent, was obtained by deponent, not from Ingersoll, but from the report of Norton himself made as Chairman of said Board of Commissioners to the Board of Apportionment, dated July 17, 1872, and published in the proceedings of the Board of Apportionment of the 18th of July, 1872.
WALTER B. PALMER.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of February, 1874.
FRANK WARNER ANGEL,
Notary Public, New-York County.

In reply to the affidavit of Mr. Taintor Mr. Palmer further deposes he is President of the bank since January, 1872; that while such President, Henry F. Taintor called upon him and presented a letter from Mr. Greene asking to be allowed to examine the bank books on matters affecting the interests of the City, without specifying any particular account. William H. Field, an attorney, was present, and deponent asked his advice, and Mr. Field asked Mr. Taintor what he wanted, and he said, "any account that affects the interests of the City." He did not apply for information relating to advances to the Court-house, and deponent did not state or hear Mr. Field state that deponent could not afford said Taintor any information regarding the relations of the bank to the Court-house Commissioners.

The affidavit of William H. Field is to the effect that it is not true that Taintor applied to Mr. Palmer for information relating to the advances, except in a very general way; without saying anything about the advances, he called and handed a letter to Mr. Palmer, which was handed to deponent, and he read it and remembers its contents. It was couched in general terms, and was a request to permit Mr. Taintor to examine the books on behalf of the City interests, and without specifying any account. After reading that note deponent asked Mr. Taintor what accounts and what business he wanted to examine, and he refused to specify. Deponent said to him that Mr. Palmer was merely an officer of the bank, and had no control, and without the consent of the customers could not submit the books to any one, unless under an order from the court. Deponent again asked him to specify what account, and he refused, except to say it was in relation to frauds on the City. Deponent then said if Mr. Taintor would get a letter from any respectable counsel of the Supreme Court that a fraud had been committed on the City, and that he expected proof if it could be got on the bank books he would be allowed to examine them. Then he went away. He got no information as to this account, because he never asked for it. Nothing whatever was said about the Court-house Commissioners. Mr. Palmer never said he couldn't afford information relating to the accounts of the bank and the Court-house Commissioners. The first part of Mr. Taintor's affidavit is true, and the latter part is false.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The State Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, to give hearing to the Moore-Pinckney contested-seat case. The chair was occupied by Senator Cole, Chairman of the committee, Senators Bradley and Tobey present. The case in question is as to the legality of the election of Hon. Hugh H. Moore from the Eighth Senatorial District. It is claimed by Walter S. Pinckney that he was elected Senator for the Eighth District by a plurality of legal votes cast at the election on the fourth day of last November, and is duly entitled to the seat now occupied in the Senate by Hon. Hugh H. Moore. The claimant bases his claim on the alleged carelessness, negligence, and incapacity of the inspectors of election and poll clerks in certain election districts of the Seventeenth, Nineteenth Twentieth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts; and that fraudulent and incorrect returns were made. The total vote for Senator in the Eighth Senatorial District as declared by the canvassers was 25,084; of which Hugh H. Moore received 10,243, Walter S. Pinckney 9,989, and Robert McCafferty 4,792; the balance of the votes, 60 in all, were blank, scattering, and defective. Mr. Pinckney claims that the plurality of votes accredited to Moore, (254,) were falsely and fraudulently obtained, and that, if the vote lawfully cast for McCafferty had not been returned transposed and credited to Moore, but had been faithfully and honestly returned by the inspectors, he (W. S. Pinckney) would have been the certified Senator for the Eighth District. The committee were engaged yesterday morning in taking the testimony of witnesses, most of whom were voters in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Messrs. George Bliss and John J. Davenport appeared as counsel for Mr. Pinckney, and George W. Wingate for Mr. Moore. Thirty witnesses out of forty-six subpœnaed answered to their names. Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, of the Bureau of Elections, produced the official returns as given him by the inspectors of election of the district, which he committed to the committee for reference. Joseph Chappell and C. E. Andrews, inspectors of election in the Nineteenth District, testified that they were present with Messrs. Quinn and Sherry, the other inspectors, at the polls during election day; that the total number of votes cast was 148, of which 108 were for Moore, 18 for Pinckney, 17 for McCafferty, three defective, and two cast out. The ballots cast out were in excess of the number tallied by the poll clerks. John S. Hanson and John B. Squier, poll clerks, certified to certain election returns produced by the counsel as those signed by them, and testified that to the best of their knowledge at the time of the election said returns were correct. The investigation was adjourned until Monday morning next.

A BUTCHER.

Wolff Goodman is an old white-haired man of most violent temper, who keeps a butcher's shop on the corner of Orchard and Allen streets. At 3 o'clock yesterday he was punishing a little boy for attempting to steal a piece of meat. A crowd collected, and one of them, Emil Horst, of Fifty-third street, interfered to protect the boy. This roused the butcher, and he turned on Horst, and after they had some hard words together Goodman seized an immense cleaver which lay on his bench and at one blow split open the skull of Horst. Goodman was at once arrested by Officer Handling, of the Tenth Precinct, and brought to Essex Market Police Court. Justice Flammer recognized Goodman as being the very person who, seven years ago, made a desperate [illegible] practising law at the time, and went into Goodman's store to ask him some questions about a lease, when, without saying a word, he snatched up a large knife and followed the Judge a few blocks. Goodman was committed, without bail, to await the injuries of Horst, which are of a very dangerous character.

FORREST'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

In his last lecture in Boston upon "Reminiscences of the Stage," Mr. James E. Murdoch recited the following story of Mr. Edwin Forrest's earliest appearance upon the stage:

One night after the play, having partaken of a light supper, and while smoking a cigar, of which he was passionately fond, Mr. Forrest, being in a pleasant, chatty mood, told me the following story of his boyish experience, during the residence of his parents in Southwark, Philadelphia: I was about, as near as I can remember, fourteen years of age. I had won some honors in a school declamation, and particularly in an epilogue by Garrick, entitled the "Harlequinade." My sisters had made me a harlequin dress out of a kind of patchwork, after the usual small checkered red and black squares of which the stage pantomime dress is usually made—this, with a dagger of lath and the half-mask of black muslin and pasteboard, made up quite a neat and effective dress, which of course was much admired by my chums, and I have no doubt added much to the applause which always attended my recitation of the epilogue. In connection with the usual feats of ground-and-lofty tumbling among the boys about that time, they had the custom of walking on the hands and throwing somersets, which was caught up from the circus-riders and posture-makers of the time. One of these acrobatic feats, in which I had become quite an adept, was throwing side somersets, or transferring yourself into a cart-wheel, by springing from your hands to your feet, and thus whirling round and round sideways, on the pavement or any other smooth surface. I was in the habit of introducing this peculiar locomotion at the close of the "Harlequinade," going once or twice round on the platform, and springing off at a bound, by which I brought down the house. Of course no boy in Southwark could possess such accomplishments and not be the observed of all school-boy observers. Now in our neighborhood stood the Old South Street Theatre, the first one built in Philadelphia, or, at least, on its outskirts, to evade the city laws against theatrical entertainments. In this theatre, which was afterward turned into a whisky distillery or brewery, the officers of the British Army, then occupying Philadelphia under Gen. Howe, were in the habit of acting for their own amusement and that of their Tory friends. The elegant and unfortunate Major Andre was the leading spirit of the company, being stage-manager, scene-painter, and general actor. For many years a scene known to have been painted by that gentleman was held in great estimation by the various companies who occupied the building from time to time after the evacuation of the city by the British troops. At the time I allude to a company of amateurs, consisting of printers' appentice boys and some gay lawyers and other drama-loving individuals, were in the habit of acting plays on Saturday nights, charging a small fee for admittance—thus combining entertainment and money-making at the same time. One Saturday afternoon I was playing my usual game of marbles with my knuckles well chalked, and it may be somewhat grimy, when a young fellow accosted me with, "Is that you, Ned Forrest, the spouting school-boy?" "Yes," I replied, "as far as Ned Forrest goes; what do you want?" He replied, "If you will come with me for a moment out of this crowd I'll tell you something you can get a dollar or two by very easily." Putting aside my store of alleys I walked aside with him, when he informed me that he was one of the South Street Theatre actors, and that he wanted me to "go on" for a lady's part. [Laughter.] The lady was sick, and they could not fill her place unless I would consent to do it. Of course, I jumped at the offer. Then came the difficulties. In the first place, I could not study the part at so short a notice. Never mind, I could read it. The lady was a captive in a Turkish prison. I could recline on a sofa and read the part. Well, that was all right, but where was the dress? The lady artist would not lend hers. "Just the thing," said I, "my sister's dresses fit me very well. I have tried them on often, except that they were rather short in the skirt." "No matter," said my friend, the "manager in distress," "you can cover up your feet with a shawl as you lie on the couch; nobody will perceive it." "But what shall I do about my hair?" "We'll fix that. There is a cavalry helmet with a long black horsetail; we will take that off, part it over your head, and let it hang down over your shoulders. Then," said the manager, "you can get one of your mother's window-curtains or bed-bolster cases, which we can pin up around your head for a turban, and you will be all right." "That's first rate," said I, "and now I am engaged, and will be on hand sure." All was settled. What the terms were I have forgotten, for reasons which will presently be obvious. No one was to know who the new recruit was, and my father and mother would never be the wiser. I was engaged, and within two or three hours of what I considered the proudest event of my life. Night came, the curtain rose and discovered me lying on my sofa, but, sad to tell, the lights were too dim (being only tallow candles) for me to see to read my part where I lay—being a soliloquy. I took my time, and have no doubt but that I improvised additions to the text, though I am not quite sure they would be considered improvements. However, the audience didn't seem to notice the shortcomings of the heroine, and I began to feel that it was all right; but the Governor or some other character came on, and now I was compelled to look more closely to the words, finding it difficult, and at the same time observing that the side candles of the scene were considerably brighter than the foot-lights. I jumped off the couch (in an unlucky moment) and ran to the wings to catch the light upon the page of my book. Now, it had not been thought necessary, under the circumstances, for me to change my boots nor my stockings, which were of the kind called blue Germantown wool. I had managed, from my new position, to get at the first speech, which was only a line or two. The other character had a long reply to make, and while I was contriving to get a peep at my next speech, I was aroused by a shrill voice from the pit shouting out, "Ned Forrest, Ned Forrest—twig his Germantown stockings and his boots; hurrah for Ned Forrest." This was too much for the temper or patience of the audience, and laughing, hissing, and clapping of hands struggled for the mastery. Knowing it was all up with my part of the performance, I threw down the book and running to the foot-lights, just opposite to where the treacherous voice came from, I saw a well-known face, red as a beet with laughing and shouting. Shaking my fist at the traitor, I cried: "Bill Jones, I'll lick you like the devil the first time I catch you on the street, remember that." The audience had stopped the uproar for a moment, but now it began thicker and heavier, while a heavy hand fell upon my shoulder, and the next moment I was whirled off the stage, and that part of the play came to a close. While I was changing my silk dress, &c., for my own clothes, I formed my plans. I knew enough about stage matters to calculate between the intervals of play and farce, so keeping close, and being for the moment forgotten. I waited till the curtain fell on the play. Then watching my opportunity, I took a survey, and, as I expected, the stage was dark, the music was playing, and the actors all engaged in dressing. Near the stage door was a small beer shop, and peeping in I saw the prompter and my friend the manager drinking a mug of beer. Now was my time. I ran home, got my harlequin dress, slipped out of the house, and returned to the theatre. It was but the work of a few moments to array myself in my grand dress, put on my mask, seize my sword of lath and run down to the stage entrance. The prompter had not returned, the music had stopped, and the house was quiet. I rang the prompter's bell; the curtain rose. I ran on the stage and began my recitation amid a dead silence, but applause soon cheered me, increasing as I proceeded, and at the close I threw myself on my hands and went whirling round the stage amid shouts of hurrahs. Then I sprang off the stage, where I was received by my ungrateful manager, who gave me a good shaking and told me to quit the premises and never try that trick again. From that moment, said Mr. Forrest, my destiny was sealed. I felt that I was to be an actor, and an actor I would be, come what come may. Here we may trace that indomitable will which no opposing power could cast down or fetter. Poverty, toil, and hard labor, which brought the sweat to his brow during long and painful tramps, and many other privations, were braved and borne unflinchingly with empty pockets, soleless shoes, and blistered feet, but a hopeful if not a cheerful heart. Boy and man he fought on through every difficulty, over every obstacle, until his dreams of histrionic honors and his triumphs over fortune were realized. Then hugging to his breast the restless spirit of ambition, he gave himself up to the terrible infatuation, (which he has often rung in my ears,) "Work, work while you can; though knowledge is wealth, money is power."

THE NEW FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.

Writing from Paris, on Jan. 29, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The event of the day is the election of Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, as member of the Académie Française. The illustrious company was *au grand complet*, only four members being absent. Victor Hugo was present for the first time since the *coup d'état*, for the express purpose of recording his vote for the author of the *Dame aux Camelias* and *M. Alphonse*, and oddly enough the Duke D'Aumale, the Duke De Broglie, M. Thiers, M. Guizot, M. Jules Favre, and M. De Falloux, all voted in the same sense as their political opponent. The *fauteuil* which M. Dumas is entitled to occupy was that of Lebrun, a tragic poet of the soporific school, whose works and name are alike unknown to the present generation. There were two other seats to be filled up—those of M. Vitet and M. St. Marc Girardin, for which there were fourteen competitors, among them M. Taine, and our eminent colleague, M. M. J. Weiss. But the Academy evidently thought that to elect one brilliant man in one day was as much as its traditions justified it in doing. After the glitter and sparkle of M. Dumas some alloy was wanted; and also, perhaps, the consideration that MM. Taine and Weiss are both young men, and can afford to wait, had some little influence; and the successful candidates were M. Mezieres, a Professor, known chiefly by his essays and lectures on English literature; and M. Emile Caro, whose lectures at the Sorbonne and articles in the *Révue des Deux Mondes* are well known to all students of metaphysics. M. Dumas was returned by 22 votes out of 33; the other two by 18 votes; MM. Taine and Weiss only obtained 9 votes apiece. There was a small lot of lookers-on round the gates. The only two Academicians whose arrival excited any sensation were M. Thiers and Victor Hugo. The former drove up in his carriage, and was very respectfully received. Victor Hugo was on foot, wearing that wide-awake hat which excites the indignation of *Figaro*; the crowd all raised their hats as he went past."

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

TRIAL OF JOHN E. SIMMONS.

OPENING AND TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE —A NEW PHASE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The trial of John E. Simmons, charged with the murder of Nicholas W. Duryea, was continued before Judge Brady and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Immediately after the opening of court, counsel for the accused proceeded to open the case to the jury on the part of the prisoner. After criticising briefly the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, and claiming that from such testimony it had been made apparent that in the struggle which led to the killing of Duryea, the latter was the assailant, proceeded to unfold the facts and circumstances which the defense intended to present before the jury, and on which they would rely to justify the killing of Duryea by the prisoner, as an act done in self-defense. They would show, he said, that for months previous to the altercation Duryea had made threats against the person of the accused of the most brutal and bloody character, appealing to his Maker to witness that he would carry out such threats when occasion offered; that by reason of these threats the prisoner had avoided deceased, turning out of public resorts where he had been accustomed to go when he saw him there; that within two or three days of the occurrence, these same threats were repeated to persons in the vicinity of the prisoner's office, and brought to his knowledge; that on the very day of the quarrel, and but two hours preceding it, a friend to whom Duryea had repeated those threats, came and acquainted the prisoner of the fact, adding, "You must beware, or he will get the best of you." In addition to these threats made known to the prisoner, it would be shown, counsel said, and was also within the knowledge of the prisoner, that Duryea was a man of desperate and revengeful character, always going armed; that on Staten Island he had gone into a citizen's house and attempted robbery, and on being caught begged off for the sake of his family; that on one occasion, when the President of a yacht club displeased him he struck him and knocked him down, and on being remonstrated with by the Commodore for his conduct, drew a knife on the latter and threatened to take his life if he interfered; that for this he was expelled from the club, and was similarly expelled from the Bayonne Yacht Club, because of his violent and brutal conduct, particularly when under the influence of liquor, of which he was in habitual use. It would also be shown by the current of testimony that the deceased sought this interview which resulted in the deadly strife—sought it in the night, in a street comparatively depopulated at that hour, and sought it with intent to provoke the quarrel, for the purpose of carrying out his previous violent and bloody threats; that, taking into consideration those previous threats, the well-known character of the deceased for violence, the fact and manner of the attack—Simmons being down with a broken ankle, and his deadly enemy on top—it would be confidently claimed that the deadly blows then struck by Simmons were struck in self-defense, and fully justified in law. Counsel also advanced the theory that the most deadly blows of the encounter were struck by Simmons while he was under, and it was only when, by these blows, Duryea became stunned and disabled Simmons was enabled to throw him off, still, in the phrenzy of his desperation, continuing to strike the blows which some of the witnesses for the prosecution had detailed, though his assailant was then in reality dead.

The first witness sworn for the defense was Robt. H. Clark, who testified as follows: Resides at No. 50 King street, and at the time of the killing was employed on the same story of the same building with the prisoner, and knew him for about three years. About ten or fifteen minutes to 7 P. M., when about to go home, heard a heavy and hesitating step on the stairs leading to the street. Looking out, saw Duryea passing to the prisoner's office, and going inside of it. Saw him seemingly whispering to a man behind the counter in the office. Saw Simmons come from an inner room into the outer one where Duryea was. Heard Simmons say to Duryea: "Duryea, did you come to see me on any business?" Heard no answer to this, but heard the question repeated. Duryea then moved from his position toward Simmons, saying "hello, Johnny," or something like that. Heard, subsequently, Simmons say to Duryea several times during an angry discussion which followed. "Take your hands out of your pockets; what have you got in your pocket?" Then heard Duryea go down stairs, and on his way call back saying, "Johnny, won't you come down and take a drink," to which Simmons replied, "No, I don't drink with you; I'm going down to go home." Simmons almost immediately went down, and witness soon after heard angry talk on the sidewalk. Went down and saw both men face to face quarreling. Heard Duryea call Simmons a liar. Duryea was motioning with his hands, and Simmons was pushing them aside. Passed them, and stood about twelve feet off. Heard the dispute about $3,000, and both get very angry; saw Duryea make a rush toward Simmons, and again retire. Again Duryea rushed toward Simmons, and at the same time, and just previous, saw his coat go back as if drawing a pistol, and witness moved to the other side of the street. Saw from his last position that Duryea closed with Simmons and threw him on his back. There was a struggle on the ground, and the appearance of Simmons' "punching." Simmons then got from under deceased, still "punching" him, and finally getting up attempted to walk, but fell in the street saying, "My ankle is broke; won't some one help me up." The prisoner was then removed across the street to Sutherland's saloon. In the saloon Simmons appeared very much covered with blood, and was much exhausted and excited. The cross-examination of the witness by District Attorney Phelps did not result in varying his testimony materially, otherwise than that, at the commencement of the quarrel on the street, he saw Simmons as well as Duryea, make a movement as if to draw a weapon.

James Rooney testified: Resides at No. 548 West Fifty-second street. Passing through Liberty on the night in question, saw a tall man (meaning Duryea) standing on the walk. Saw Simmons come out of hallway and attempt to pass toward Broadway; but was stopped by Duryea, and, after some words about $3,000, Duryea attacked Simmons, and clinching, both fell, Simmons under. While struggling on the ground heard Simmons say "let me up; you have broken my leg." Went across the street while the struggle on the ground was going on and a crowd collecting; went away and saw no more of what occurred. On cross-examination witness testified in addition to hearing Simmons say to Duryea, before the latter's attack on the street, that he wanted to have nothing to do with him—only wanted to go about his business. Andrew McClennan, who at the time was engaged in business in Brooklyn with the deceased, testified that during the afternoon of the day of the killing, and up to nearly the hour when it happened, the deceased had at least eight drinks of mixed liquors, and near 7 o'clock, when the witness left him, showed that he was under the influence of liquor; when the deceased left witness on that evening he said he was going to attend a lodge meeting.

Samuel McLoughlin testified: Knew Duryea for about fifteen years, and heard him make threats against the prisoner, on one occasion threatening to "take the whole top of his head off." Communicated this threat to the prisoner, who said Duryea was a bad man, and he (Simmons) was afraid of him.

James F. Quinn testified: Knew Duryea for about two years previous to his death; heard Simmons and Duryea in conversation about business in November, 1872; heard Duryea ask for a settlement, and Simmons respond that he owed him nothing and wanted to have nothing to do with him; saw Duryea thereupon put his hand to his hip and say he carried a persuader there for such men as John Simmons. Simmons then moved off with the witness, the latter remarking that Duryea intended him (Simmons) some harm. To this Simmons replied: "Yes, he has made threats against me, and therefore I avoid him." Simmons did avoid him on this occasion by leaving Sutherland's saloon without refreshments, although he went in with the witness for the purpose of obtaining them.

A number of the witnesses for the defense not being present, the court adjourned until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

PETITIONS AND ADJUDICATIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

During the past three weeks the following petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed: Edward S. Fearing, Andrew B. Chambers, Edson Bradley, Simon Gusthal, Ithamar A. Carpenter, James E. Halsey, Elias W. Taylor, The Recording Steam Gauge Company, Theodore Secor, Theodore A. Voigt. The following were adjudicated bankrupts: Egydius Roessner, Isaac Harris, Philip N. Cohen, Simon Haberman, Simon Newman, Mathew Smith, Theodore Humbert, Michael McElarney, John Tyfe, Jr., John H. Tripler, John J. Hill, Isadore Schwartz, John Hunlosen, August Schneider, Edmund Walse, John W. Coburn, George O. Evens, Lesley G. Slocum, Sutcliff Rushworth, and David and Jonas Schulein. Abraham H. Miller and Isaac B. Kleinert were discharged.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Emigration is not as brisk this Winter as it was in the Winter of 1873. During the month of January, 1873, no fewer than 6,460 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, while last month the number only reached 2,518. During the week ended yesterday the following were the emigrants: From Liverpool per steam-ship Wisconsin, 67; per steam-ship Canada, 53, per steam-ship Oceanic, 51; City of Antwerp, 85; Algeria, 87. From Glasgow per steam-ship Australia, 9; steam-ship Caledonia, 5; steam-ship Ethiopia, 34. From Havre per steam-ship Holland, 109; [illegible] From Bremen per steam-ship Hansa, 67; bark Gessner, 209. From Palermo per India, 4; from Hamburg per steam-ship Pommerania, 53, and from Copenhagen per ship Vend, 2. Total, 866.

LOVE'S LABORS LOST.

Mr. Augustin Daly announces the production of "Love's Labor's Lost" at his Fifth Avenue Theatre on next Saturday evening. The interest which such an event must necessarily create is of that kind which passes beyond merely dramatic circles, and engages the attention of literateurs, and in a more general way of every observer of the progress of art in the United States. "Love's Labor's Lost" has never been acted in the City of New-York, or, if it has, there is at least no record extant of any such performance. A brief but unimportant revival took place, however, in 1858 at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. It is nearly thirty-five years ago since the play was acted in London, the last performance being at the Covent Garden Theatre, in September, 1839. Though the play is thus unfamiliar to the stage, it is one of the best known in the closet, and possesses an especial interest in the fact that it is one of the oldest in the language. "Love's Labor's Lost" is conceded to be the first play which Shakespeare wrote, the great dramatist being then thirty years of age. Mr. Malone is of opinion that Shakespeare commenced to write for the stage in his twenty-seventh year. (1591.) His first work, according to his own statement, was "Venus and Adonis," which was not published, however, until 1593. Malone places the date of production of "Love's Labor's Lost" at 1594, but Coleridge thinks that it must have been planned much earlier—no doubt before the dramatist left Stratford and went up to London. He thinks that it was a boyish production, which was afterward retouched and improved, and in sustainment of this view observes that the characters in the play are such as a country town and school-boy's observation might supply. In one of his essays the same writer observes: "Yet, if this juvenile drama had been the only one extant of our Shakespeare, and we possessed the tradition only of his riper works, or accounts of them in some writers who had not even mentioned this play, how many of Shakespeare's characteristic features might we not still have discovered in 'Love's Labors' Lost,' though as on a portrait of him taken in his boyhood." In respect to the characters of the drama, however, Coleridge observes that they may not be the fruits of observation, but impersonated out of Shakespeare's own multiformity, for, he says, the transcendent genius in its very earliest utterances produced marvels of outline or suggestion, as in riper years it produced wonders of finish and perfect form. In "Love's Labors' Lost," at all events, there is the budding of Shakespeare's genius. The composition was begun when he was a boy, probably as a work of delicate fancy, when the stimulating suggestions of a stage representation were not yet present to his mind. It was not prepared in expectation of and to meet the exigencies of any theatrical performance, and for this reason its very novelty of construction and simplicity of action are particular merits. The first draft of "Love's Labor Lost" took the form of a pretty pastoral dramatic poem, but when it was given to the world, near the time of its author's ripe manhood, it had been carefully revised, and many additions had been made to it. The comic element was, probably, then enriched with new suggestions, for only the experienced playwright saw the attractiveness of a somewhat lower stratum of humor by which audiences might be amused. At this time the pageant or mime at the end of the fifth act occurred to the mind of the dramatist, and so was added to gratify the taste for quaint device and broad fun. "There is no play," says Dr. Johnson, "which has more evident marks of the hand of Shakespeare," and this may mean the hand of genius at its zenith retouching the less brilliant production of earlier years. It has been conceded by nearly all Shakespearean writers who have adverted to the topic, that the chief personages in "Love's Labor's Lost" are the first sketches or suggestions from which the better-known characters in some of the author's later comedies have been developed. Thus, as Coleridge observes, "*Biron* and *Rosaline* are the pre-existent state of *Benedict* and *Beatrice;*" *Armado* is the original of *Malvolio* in "Twelfth Night;" *Costard*, the clown, foreshadows the whole range of Shakespeare's clowns and fools—*Gobbo, Touchstone*, and the like. *Dull* is the original of *Dogberry, Holofernes* of *Sir Hugh Evans, Nathaniel* of *Justice Shallow, Jacquenetta* of *Audrey*, and so on. It must be an exquisite pleasure to see, in this first play of Shakespeare, the germs of the subsequent flower and fruit of dramatic personality. It may seem amazing that in this one play all the multiform characters of Shakespeare's mature genius should be gathered and condensed, but Coleridge puts the matter well when he says that true genius begins by generalizing and condensing, and ends by realizing and expanding—it first collects the seeds. In this view, "Love's Labor's Lost" is the seed of nearly all the author's subsequent comedies. The scene of the play bears an entirely sylvan aspect. The forest glades of "As You Like It" and the garden scenes of "Much Ado About Nothing" are all here. Its loves are pastoral, the utterances of its characters are fraught with poesy, and the quips and quibbles of wit are full of health and tone. The plot, which rests upon a "whimsical determination" of the King of Navarre and three gentlemen of his court to retire from the world for three years, and forsake all gayeties and the blandishments of the fair sex, is not quite improbable, as Coleridge observes, to those who are familiar with the history of the middle ages with their courts of love, and all that drapery of chivalry which engaged even mighty Kings. This sort of story, the same writer urges, was admirably suited to Shakespeare's times when the English court was still the foster mother of the State and of the masses. The arrival of the Princess of France and her ladies to gain audience of the King, the forced abandonment of their seclusion by the would-be hermits, the inevitable result by which all the vows of celibacy and seclusion are made to disappear, and the retaliation of the ladies, form a main plot of perfect structure, and which, if simple, is at least admirably adapted to a pastoral story. The minor, or collateral plot, too, wherein *Don Armado*, the lofty knight, descends to woo the rustic wench *Jacquenetta*, and breaks himself the ban of "non-intercourse" with the fair sex by courting the very prisoner that he holds in custody for listening to the rustic love-making of the clown *Costard*, is most agreeably diverting, and is admirably interwoven through the general texture of the play. Some of the most felicitous expressions, figures, and observations in Shakespeare's writings occur in "Love's Labor's Lost," and therein are found some of the most-frequently quoted lines. It is, besides, characterized by the most wonderful activity of thought. The comedy is, in one respect, a satire on the affectation of language which in Shakespeare's time marked the conversation of courtiers, men of wit, and even the sermons of the churchmen. It is also a satire on the tendencies which then existed in the direction of philosophical discussion, hair-splitting, and argument. The clowns take up the custom, and misuse most vilely the words and phrases of their betters. *Don Armado* indulges in bombast, and *Dr. Holofernes* in pedantic pleasantries, and even the language of the best of them abounds in rhetoric. In this play occur many well-known lines, among which are the following:

> "Fat paunches have lean pates; and dainty bits
> Make rich the ribs, but bank'rout quite the wits."
>
> "Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
> That will not be deep search'd with saucy looks.
> Small have continual plodders ever won,
> Save base authority from others' books.
> These earthly godfathers of heaven's lights,
> That give a name to every fixed star,
> Have no more profit of their shining lights
> Than those that walk and wot not what they are."
>
> "An envious sneaping frost,
> That bites the frost-born infants of the Spring."
>
> "A merrier man
> I never spent an hour's talk withal,
> His eye begets occasion for his wit;
> For every object that the one doth catch,
> The other turns to a ninth morning jest,
> Which his fair tongue (conceit's expositor,)
> Delivers in such apt and gracious words
> That aged ears play truant at his tales,
> And younger hearings are quite ravished;
> So sweet and voluble is his discourse."
>
> "Dan Cupid,
> Regent of love-rhymes, lord of folded arms."

In "Love's Labor's Lost" occur, too, some of the best known songs and sonnets, such as:

> "When daisies pied and violets blue," &c.
> "When icicles hang by the wall," &c.
>
> "On a day (alack the day,)
> Love whose month is ever May,
> Spied a blossom passing fair
> Playing in the wanton air."
>
> "If she be made of white and red,
> Her faults will ne'er be known," &c.

Take the play all in all—its characters and its scenes—it is like an illuminated little page, wherein nearly all of Shakespeare's many characters [illegible] together without regard to place, smile at us from the picture, and invite us to a sitting with the jovial company within.

VIRGINIA FIDDLERS.

HOW THE GENTLEMEN OF THE OLDEN TIME AMUSED THEMSELVES—THE VILLAGE BALL.

The senior editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* indulges in two columns of reminiscences of Virginia life, dating from the period of cocked hats, ruffles, fair-top boots, queues, &c., and extending up to the last decade or two. He assigns to the old Virginia fiddlers a place in the history of the State, and mentions some of the distinguished gentry of the olden time who reckoned their skill with the fiddle as among their best accomplishments. The veteran editor is himself, it is said, no ordinary performer on that old Virginia instrument. He says:

No country can live without music. As we say, the fiddler met the necessity of the Republic. The fiddler, beginning his practice at the latter part of the eighteenth century, grew in skill and grace until the second decade of the present, when he reached his zenith. Some of the best as well as most distinguished citizens gave to the fiddle much attention. Mr. Jefferson was a great admirer of the fiddle. He kept two instruments which a teacher we know tried while on a visit to Monticello, and pronounced excellent. He was the author of notes on the fiddle as well as on Virginia. It is due to him to say that he was a man of refined taste, and having had opportunities of hearing good music in Europe, in the days of some of the greatest musicians, his taste was undoubtedly good.

Later in time some of the old-time gentlemen we knew were admirable players. Whit. Tunstall played excellently, (upon his black fiddle, which Sivori, Paganini's pupil, so much admired while in this city,) and with much feeling, as he did everything he undertook. He saw through the music of the day a higher walk of art, and brought down from that high musical heaven some of the graces that dwell there. His brother "Buck" was a fine player. E. W. Hubard, who, for several years, represented the Buckingham District in Congress, was a spirited performer, and if time has not stiffened his fingers a little (and we hope it hasn't) he can still compass some quick and intricate movements. Almost every section of the State had its famous gentleman fiddler. The Southside was especially brilliant in this respect. Lynchburg was headquarters of a very expert community of fiddlers, including the Norvells, Wards, Wyatts, and others. Beckenridge Cabell was probably the chief. He emerged from the "home-made" school, and connected it with a more elevated order of waltzes, sentimentalisms, and concertos.

There were fine fiddlers, mostly mulattos, who followed fiddling for a living, and played at the balls. Old Cy. Gilliat was famous, as were afterward Jesse Scott and sons, of Albemarle. "Old Bob Walker," (white,) who played from Virginia to Kentucky and back, was almost world-renowned. Slaughter, of Petersburg, with his strains dissolved into cotillons, waltzes and polkas, still keeps up the war, reinforced by a continental fifer.

The fiddle was once a good electioneerer, and we are not sure but that it will help a man out now considerably. We knew a left-handed fiddler who got into the Legislature upon his bow. Canvassing for re-election he met an adversary who outplayed him. He was taunted with his inferiority by his opponents, whereupon he dared them to a test with the left hand. "Your man may do tolerable well with his right, but put him on his left and you'll see that he is nowhere." The retort told, and "left-hand" was re-elected.

The dance was companion of the fiddle—they were made for each other. Dancing-school days and ball days were bright ones in the village. Country bucks came to town in style. The planter's son on a fine horse, with body servant with glazed hat and gold band riding another behind him, carrying the inevitable saddle-bags and portmanteau. Young master alighted at the hotel from the saddle as though he trod upon a spring-board. Those gallants were great equestrians. It was no uncommon thing for them to place one hand on the horse and from the ground leap into the saddle. And on a brisk, bracing morning to see them mounted, with close-fitting great coat of many capes, and prancing through the village on their high-mettled steeds, was a sight that attracted many eyes, and of course among them not a few of those of the gentler sex. The ball days, we have said, were—in the absence of the things which have destroyed the independence of the localities—great days in the villages. The surrounding country sent its representatives. Young men came on horseback, and the carriages brought their rich tributes of grace and beauty for the occasion. The community was wonderfully independent, while there were no overgrown fortunes. The style of dancing was animated and energetic, compared with which the movements of the ball-room of this age resemble the cautious steps of paralytics. But their actions were all graceful, especially those of the fair sex. The men danced with full force. What "chicken-hops!" what "pigeon-wings!" A gallant rather hurried into the dance, and, venturing upon the pigeon-wing with spurs on, slitted his long-tailed blue into threads. There was no restraining their bounding activity when inspired by "Forked Deer" or "Kiss Me Sweetly." And, then, the gallantry of the times! It was most marked.

To return to the music of the day: Virginia sent with the settlers of the West ambassadorial fiddlers of whom Daniel Boone was a shining light—and the Mississippi rang with their wild music while yet the primitive forests threw their deep shade upon the "Father of Rivers." There "the instrument" flourished and cast its soothing influence upon many a wild scene in cottage and on raft and flatboat. There it achieved much, and impressed alike the spirit and history of the country. It brought to us that irresistible story of the "Arkansas Traveler," and the very musical reel which belongs to it—a story that could have originated nowhere else on earth, and a reel that excites the spirits of every one who hears it. We call to mind now some of the lively old "tunes" of other days, and with them the gay scenes which they inspired; "Natchez Under the Hill," "Love in the Village," "Hop Light, Ladies," "Off for Charleston," "Snowbird on the Ash-bank," &c., with horn-pipes, jigs, &c.; the "College," the "Sailor's," "High Bob," "Near Bedtime," "Rip Roan, Your Bride's Broke," &c. The fiddle was a necessity—the fiddler became a man of high consideration—nay, admiration. His day was bright, but his "May of life" has "fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf." Now and then we meet with one who speaks of the past. The venerable Senator from Franklin "draws a con-de-copre-haden bow," and the first door-keeper of that body—one of the old ruffled-shirt dynasty—still brings strains from "Roaring River." Like sybilline leaves, the old fiddlers are the more cherished as their numbers diminish.

A CORONER'S COURT IN CHINA.

A correspondent of the *China Telegraph* gives the following account of a recent scene in a Chinese Court. The case was one of homicide of a Chinese coolie by a British subject, and Chinamen generally were greatly exercised over it, besieging their lord and master, the Magistrate of the city, in his office, in crowds, and bawling for vengeance for days together. It appears that the occused was wrangling with six coolies about the amount of wages due to them, when he lost his temper, and went for his gun to frighten them off. This he succeeded in doing, but not until after he had fired both barrels and blown off the head of one of them, and for this he has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The preliminary inquest was held by a Chinese Coroner, conducted, of course, on Chinese legal principles, and a more ridiculous and unsatisfactory inquiry it is difficult to imagine. The witnesses who gave evidence were four of the coolies present when the man was shot, about twenty relatives of the deceased, who were none of them within miles of the spot when the crime occurred, but who unanimously testified that the case was one of willful murder, and about 500 friends from the deceased's native village, who had as much to do with it as Congress, and who kept on "testifying" at the pitch of their voices to the virtues of the deceased, and to the foulness of the crime. The four coolies all spoke at once when they were asked by the Coroner the usual string of questions, utterly foreign to the point at issue, which Chinese officials put on such occasions, and their answers were accompanied with a chorus of wailing by the twenty relatives, and of maledictions by the 500 friends. The hubbub was fearful, and the Coroner soon thought he had had enough of it, so ordering the dead body to be sealed up in its coffin, and taken away for burial, he began to make for his chair without giving any verdict. Neither relatives nor friends would hear of this, so they kicked the coffin over, pulled down the mat-shed that was doing duty for a court-house, and began to hustle the Coroner and his people. His sedan-chair was banged against a wall and kept there, and while he was cowering with terror inside, a free fight ensued between his retainers and the deceased's relatives and friends, in which a few enterprising foreigners, who were only too happy to espouse the cause of law and order by punching somebody's head, joined. The aged mother and sisters, who were in the fore front of the battle, fared badly, as the scattered chignons and back hair plentifully scattered on the road betokened, and a few of the more prominent friends' noses bled, but no great harm was done in the scuffle. A sudden rush by the chair-bearers, an extra hard knock or two to the noisiest relative, and the Coroner's chair was clear of the crowd. Next day, when he had sufficiently recovered from his terror, he gave a verdict of willful murder against the man.

A JAPANESE IDEA OF FOREIGNERS.

A Florence correspondent describes a curious paper read before the Circolo Filologico in that city: "It was a translation by Prof. Severini of a Japanese description of Yokohama, with a detailed account of the manners and customs of the resident foreigners. Written with much *naïveté*, it was evidently intended for popular instruction. In the author's opinion, swinging forms a regular part of a European boy's education, in order that—having to seek his fortune in distant lands—he may not suffer from sea-sickness. The Japanese writer also states that the foreigners, although good men of business, and excellent horsemen, entirely neglect that philosophical and literary culture so much esteemed by his own countrymen. He is kind enough to add that they are as clean in their persons as the Japanese, and gives a minute description of their dwellings and domestic life. Jealousy, he says, is an unknown passion among them, and so much affection subsists between man and wife, that it is quite a common occurrence to see a European married couple walking arm-in-arm [illegible]

ITALY.

WAYSIDE JOTTINGS.

MUSIC IN THE MILAN CATHEDRAL—AN OPERATIC FAILURE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1874.

Although Italy boasts the name of being the land of "Love and Song," I doubt if in any other part of the civilized world one can find a community exhibiting so little of the artistic, or where one's ears are more offended by badly-rendered music. Every one has heard of the Duomo, (cathedral,) and every one while reading of this truly beautiful edifice, with its vast proportions and cathedral-like solemnity, will have tried to realize how grand and soul-stirring the music of the mass service must sound when heard within those time-honored walls, hallowed by the echoes of five centuries. Well, it was with something of this feeling that I went to hear high mass performed on the morning of Little Christmas Day. On this occasion the service is conducted with more than usual pomp and ceremony, there being some peculiar Ambrosian rites to celebrate. The Ambrosian office, or ritual, is a formula of worship in the Church of Milan instituted by St. Ambrose. The gigantic building was well filled with devout worshipers of both sexes. On the high altar were displayed all the treasures of the church, which are many and of great value. Never before had I seen such a wealth of gold, silver, and precious stones. Immense candlesticks, four feet high, of solid silver, salvers of fine gold, and countless other articles, all enriched with diamonds, sapphires, pearls, rubies, and emeralds. Many high dignitaries of the church were there, the Cardinal and his subordinates with red soutans, or cassocks, being of course conspicuous among the number. Settling myself comfortably in a seat, I prepared my mind to enjoy, to the fullest extent of its capacity, the oft-imagined effect of the noble organ and imposing choir which I now beheld for the first time, and awaited those strains that were to fill my soul with their sacred grandeur. I had not long to wait; but, oh, horrors! could that confused, unintelligible mixture of tones be the music I had so long and so often wished to enjoy? Alas! for human imaginings, this was indeed the Duomo; but where were the rich strains I had come to hear? The choir is composed of men and boys, the latter numbering about forty. The mass was one I had never heard; but that mattered little. I doubt if I should have been able to recognize it, had it been never so familiar, so great was the vibration and so unorthodox the hurried manner in which the music was rushed through. I did not, could not, remain to hear the end, so great was my disappointment. The Italians acknowledge that they have seldom heard music worthy the name in this beautiful cathedral; why they cannot tell. I fancy the cause can be traced, first, to the imperfect acoustic properties of the building, and secondly, to the culpable negligence of the conductor of the choir in not training the voices at his command up to the artistic requirements of the music. I do not exaggerate when I say that the congregation of St. Stephen's, New-York, enjoy better music every Sunday in the year than I heard on this cardinal day, in the most beautiful of all churches, in this world-renowned land of song.

This was my second awakening from ideal imaginings to discordant realities, my first being La Scala.

The La Scala, compared to all other institutions of the kind, is accounted as being, *par excellence*, the most celebrated. In point of magnitude it deserves its great reputation, and, no doubt, opera has been represented on its boards as never elsewhere, but such has not been my experience. Owing to an unavoidable circumstance I could not attend on the opening night, on which occasion Verdi's "Aïda" was rendered, but Gounod's "Faust" being the next given, I anticipated no little pleasure from this, my favorite opera, on so famous a stage. Rumors had been afloat for some days that the performance would be a fiasco. As the rôles of *Margarita* and her rustic lover, *Siebel*, were to be sustained by two Americans, the anxiety of the hundred and more natives of our high-toned Republic who are in Milan can be imagined, particularly as there exists a sort of jealousy between Italian and foreign artists. The Italians have so long held the name of being first in the ranks of singers that they don't like to see strangers endeavoring to step into their shoes, as it were. Not a little anxious for the result, I entered the theatre and took my seat, which happened to be a good one for observing both the house and the stage. The La Scala falls short of what I expected to see. It is large; it is immense. Some idea can be formed of its size when I tell you that there are six tiers of boxes, and that the stage is capable of affording ample room for the movements of a ballet corps of five hundred. In finish and ornamentation it is plain and heavy. Tier above tier of square boxes is anything but conducive to beauty of architecture. I suppose every American in Milan was there that night, all just as anxious as myself for the success of our countrywoman. One could see the general smile among the Italian portion of the audience as our Americans came in singly or in parties of two or more. But now the overture is begun. It is but a poor enough performance, and when it is over and the curtain rises, discovering *Faust* sitting at his study table, one feels at the first tones of his voice that he is not equal to the part. *Mephistopheles* comes upon the scene, and, though a fair singer, he is unable to make up for the deficiencies of the tenor. *Margarita* (Mrs. Durand, of New-York) is the great character of this opera, and though she looks well, being a very handsome woman, and sang well, she alas! is not equal to the requirements of the La Scala. Her voice is sweet and well managed, but in an opera-house of the dimensions of this one the prime requisite is power. What I have said of Mrs. Durand will also apply to Miss Josey Jones, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in her part of *Siebel*. *Valentine*, the baritone, was nothing; in fact, he forgot himself so completely as to fall dying before he was wounded by *Faust*, thereby creating a most uproarious burst of laughter, which was continued at intervals throughout the death scene. I am afraid you will think me captious, but, as I am delivering an unbiased judgement upon the performance, I must in candor add that the chorus was poor, the scenery wretched, and, to make matters worse, the orchestra played as if it was the first time they had seen the music. It was not a fiasco, but it certainly was a failure. There was not one attempt at applause, nay, I suspect that I heard one or two unmistakable hisses. The Italians could not attribute the failure to the two Americans, though, no doubt, they would like to have done so. They sustained their parts better than the others. Gulli (the tenor) is an Italian, Valentine also another; Petit, (*Mephistopheles*) a Frenchman. There have been two more representations of this opera with the same cast, but to-day's papers say that if the managers venture it again it will be hissed off the stage.

"Aïda" has had a run of eight nights; still, it does not give satisfaction, owing to its being too much of a spectacular performance. Italians go to the opera to hear music, not to see sights. This opera gave me an idea of what the La Scala might be made to do. The scenery is entirely Egyptian, and, as put upon this immense stage, a most beautiful spectacle. It would seem as if the managers had spent all their resources in dress and stage effect on this one opera, for they have done very little toward insuring the success of any other. Three of the singers in "Aïda" are also foreigners, viz.: Ziety, first prima donna, a German; Singer, second prima donna, German; and the tenor, Balis, a Frenchman. We were led to expect a brilliant season, but so far it has not even been a fair one.

A young American girl of Cincinnati, Ohio, has made, under the name of Laura Bellini, a most successful début at Vigevano. The night of her first appearance she was called out nine times, and though sustaining very difficult characters, she has given more than satisfaction. Uniting a fine face with beauty of form, a good dramatic voice, and great talent, she bids fair to win high honors on the operatic stage. There are at least six of our people who are to make their first bow before the public during the season.
E. J.

DEATH OF THE PRINCIPAL OF A COLORED SCHOOL.

Junius C. Morel, who, for the past twenty years, presided as principal over the colored public school in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, died suddenly last Wednesday. Mr. Morel was a native of South Carolina. When quite a young man he succeeded in escaping from slavery. Reaching Philadelphia, he managed to pick up a good English education. He removed to Brooklyn twenty years ago. Mr. Morel was a fine speaker. He was very [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 15, 1874.

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If the Assembly Committee on Cities continue the investigation of the Street-cleaning Bureau in the same manner in which it was commenced yesterday, the public cannot expect much benefit from the inquiry. The committee has occupied one day in this investigation, and adjourned it for a week without having obtained the slightest information as to how the Street-cleaning Bureau is conducted. If the Police Commissioners and Inspector THORNE had been required to answer a few direct questions, the abuses of the present system would have been disclosed and necessary reforms suggested. The one fact which the committee should keep steadily in mind is that we pay $1,000,000 per annum for a service which is not performed. They must keep the inquiry closely to this point if they wish to satisfy the public. All citizens having information which will serve to enlighten the committee should insist upon imparting it. It is facts, not theories, which are wanted. The committee can and must ascertain what becomes of the $1,000,000 per annum appropriated for cleaning the streets, which we all know is not used for that purpose.

It is not creditable to the City of New-York that nothing practical has yet been done in reference to the centennial. Weeks ago a public meeting was held, in which some of our most respected citizens were prominent, and promises were made that the City should do its full share. It is time they were redeemed. It is but just to the people of this City to believe that they cannot be deterred by jealousy of Philadelphia from aiding this great national enterprise, and that when called upon they will be found ready to do all that can possibly be required of them. In order that the matter may be presented to the public as it deserves, there should be a public meeting. The committee appointed at the recent meeting might properly take measures to secure this additional and more effective demonstration. Such a meeting seems to be necessary to awaken public interest in the centennial, and we hope it will be called without delay. New-York cannot afford to be a laggard in this matter; the enterprise has gone too far to be abandoned, and, until the Metropolis has given it substantial aid, the nation generally cannot be expected to render it proper encouragement.

We rejoice much to know that our remarks on the bill for the "Protection of Factory Children" have had an effect on the committees of both Houses of the Legislature. Mr. WEST, Chairman of the House Committee on Manufactures, will report the bill favorably, and Senator LOWERY, of the Senate Committee, has reported it in the Senate, not himself supporting it, but not opposing. Senator WARD will give it a warm support. In the House, Mr. DALY, Col. WAGSTAFF, and Mr. FISH are all advocates of the law. The prospect for our factory children looks brighter. There was not the smallest difficulty in getting through the Legislature an "Eight-hour law" for men; to pass a Ten-hour law for children from ten to sixteen years of age is a work of several sessions.

There should have been a monument erected on the Saratoga battle-field long ago to commemorate the decisive event of which it was the scene, but it is doubtful whether public opinion will approve of the appropriation of $200,000 to this object at the present time by the Legislature. During this session it is more essential than ever before that every dollar shall be saved which is not absolutely required for the most economical administration of public affairs. There is a large deficiency in the sinking funds, caused by past extravagance, which must be made up. At such a moment the sum asked for this monument can hardly be spared. The object is one which has the hearty approval of all patriotic citizens, and we do not doubt that if the eminent gentlemen who have the matter in charge were to make a proper appeal for voluntary contributions from the people they would obtain ample means to build the monument. We hope they will trust to this method of securing the necessary funds.

Evidence that the world moves comes even from South Carolina, where the conductor, engineers, and firemen of a freight train on the North-eastern Railroad are on trial for murder. Under the law it was their duty to approach a crossing at a rate of speed not greater than eight miles an hour, and to give notice of the coming of the train by both the whistle and bell. It is charged that they caused a train to rush over a crossing at thirty miles an hour, without giving any notice whatever, by bell or whistle, and a man having been struck and killed by the locomotive under these circumstances, a Grand Jury has said they committed murder. To the general public this will seem like calling the thing by its right name. Nearly all the so-called accidents upon railroads are due to criminal carelessness, and the only way to render them more rare, is to hold the persons who cause them to a strict accountability. The action of the South Carolina authorities is to be commended, even should it not result in the conviction of the accused. It is a great gain to have railway officials, who have wantonly sacrificed human life, brought face to face with a jury, on a charge of murder. Every traveler will feel safer and be thankful for the fact.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

It must not be imagined that the contest in Great Britain is one in which the issue has rested merely upon the personality of Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI as Prime Minister. The truth is that the questions upon which the electors have recorded their votes are purely those of principle and policy. In 1868 Mr. GLADSTONE went into power with a total majority of 107. Now, with all advantages in his favor, he appears in a minority of at least forty-three. It has for some time been a growing opinion in England that the Administration of Mr. GLADSTONE has been a failure. All recognize his talents as a scholar and a statesman, but he has unquestionably shown much weakness, and a great deficiency in many of the qualities that are essential to the head of the Government in the House of Commons. We hear much of his reduction of expenditure, and of the economy of the Radical Government. And it is true that there is a large surplus in the Treasury, that exceptional payments have been made, and that Mr. LOWE has kept all the departments in a constant state of irritation by petty reductions and savings. But how is it that the taxes are nearly three shillings per head higher than they were under Mr. DISRAELI'S Government? This would rather indicate that the surplus has been obtained more from increased taxation and the extension of trade than by Mr. LOWE'S vexatious economy.

Again, the Ashantee war is held by a large majority of the people to be, we will not say a blunder, but the result of a series of blunders, for all of which Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government is responsible. Mr. GLADSTONE tried to escape this when he addressed his constituents at Blackheath the other day, but he failed. He sought to evade it by referring to an act of a former Conservative Government, but the two things have little reference to each other. England held valuable privileges in Sumatra, which, under certain not improbable contingencies, might become of immense importance to the Eastern trade. These Mr. GLADSTONE relinquished, and he received no other consideration than a few miserable Dutch forts on the Gold Coast, whose acquisition has cost the tax-payers of England an inglorious war. Here, then, was another question of policy to which the nation reasonably took exception. But the great influence which brought Mr. GLADSTONE his large majority of supporters five years ago was in the form of a promise. He undertook to satisfy the Irish people. It may have been a rash thing to do, but Mr. GLADSTONE gave the undertaking. And he has lamentably failed. He disendowed the Irish Church. He carried a Land-tenure act. And he did both at the cost of alienating a large and influential section of the most law-abiding part of the Irish people. But he did not fulfill his promise. Ireland is not satisfied. On the contrary, under the leadership of a Protestant member of Parliament she has extended her demands, and put them into a form which makes them more embarrassing than any in which they have ever appeared before. So that here we find another momentous political question upon which the nation could not be induced to sanction Mr. GLADSTONE'S continuance in power.

But there were others, similar in character but less defined. As a nation the British love their Constitution. They believe it to be better suited to them than any other that could be devised, and they, therefore, defend it. If they consent to any change, it is simply because they believe that the change will be an improvement, and not merely a process of purposeless destruction. They have seen Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy a failure, so far as immediate results are concerned. Remarks that have fallen at times from others of the Cabinet, and especially from Mr. GOSCHEN and Mr. STANSFELD, have induced the belief in the popular mind that that policy would be still further extended, and the people have consequently united to resist it. In every direction, therefore, it must be evident that the question has not been, whether Mr. DISRAELI or Mr. GLADSTONE should be Prime Minister, but whether the Radical or the Conservative policy is likely to be most beneficial under the existing state of public feeling.

INDIAN WARS.

Gen. SHERMAN is quoted as testifying before the House Military Committee in favor of transferring the control of Indian affairs to the War Department. We question the accuracy of these reports, because Gen. SHERMAN has himself given the most convincing and emphatic argument against the proposed transfer. In one sense he is the originator of the peace policy adopted by President GRANT. We have only to go back to 1867 to find Gen. SHERMAN upon record in one of the ablest reports ever written upon the Indian question, to the effect that it is cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them. The terrible situation of Indian affairs in the Summer of 1867 ought not to be forgotten, especially by those who urge a return to the war policy. It was the result of a feeling akin to despair which induced Congress at that time to pass an act authorizing the President to appoint a commission to go to the plains and "establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes." The terrible "Chivington massacre" had precipitated a war which these Commissioners afterward reported to have cost *thirty millions of dollars*, and to have required the withdrawal from other fields of eight thousand troops to meet its demands. The "Fetterman massacre," a retaliatory measure by the Sioux, and the Powder River war, which ensued in 1867, cost eight millions more, and in each case the only result was that the utter futility of *conquering* a peace was made manifest.

Hence this famous commission, which was composed of four distinguished officers of the army, one ex-officer, and three prominent civilians, viz.: N. G. TAYLOR, then Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Senator JOHN B. HENDERSON, of Missouri; Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN, and Commissioner S. F. TAPPAN; Lieut. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Major Gen. W. S. HARNEY, Major Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, and Major Gen. C. C. AUGUR. This eminent commission went to the frontier, and conducted an exhaustive investigation into the causes of Indian hostilities. They made their report in January, 1868, and it is signed by Gen. SHERMAN and all the other members of the commission. That report is a remarkable document—remarkable because it is utterly free from prejudice on the one hand or sentiment on the other. It deals judicially with the whole subject. It recites the facts without feeling, and sets forth its conclusions dispassionately. One of those conclusions, and to which Gen. SHERMAN subscribed with apparent heartiness, was, that it is cheaper to feed than to fight the Indian. It showed, furthermore that the inciting cause of the costly and futile wars of 1865–67 was generally the violation of the treaty rights of the Indian. They found that the first step toward the civilization of the Indian was to remove the causes of war; and in discussing the character of the future treatment of the Indians, and whether the control of their affairs should belong to the civil or military department, they put forward this very positive language: "If we intend to have war with them, then the bureau should go to the Secretary of War; if we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department. *In our judgment such wars are wholly unnecessary, and, hoping that the Government and the country will agree with us, we cannot now advise the change.*" They recommended that Congress authorize the President to turn over to the military the exclusive control of such tribes as might be continually hostile or unmanageable. Assuming, as they did, that the chief duties of the bureau were to educate and instruct the Indian in the peaceful arts, they pertinently remarked: "The military arm of the Government is not the most admirably adapted to discharge duties of this character. We have the highest possible appreciation of the officers of the army, and recognize their proverbial integrity and honor; but we are satisfied that not one in a thousand would like to teach Indian children to read and write, or Indian men to sow and reap. These are emphatically civil and not military occupations."

The report of this commission had great weight; in consequence of its recommendations, the Sherman-Augur Commission of 1868 was appointed, and this body made the famous Sioux Treaty of that year. In fact, this report, fortified as it was by the deliberate judgment of so many high officers, formed the foundation, in great measure, for the Indian peace policy of President GRANT, which he began early in 1869, and which secured the co-operation not only of the present members of the Indian Peace Commission, but of the entire religious and philanthropic sentiment of the whole country.

Since 1868 there has been but one serious outbreak, viz., the Modoc war, which, it is said, cost three millions of money and one hundred lives. The worst tribes of the West, the North, and the South, are now on their reservations, and at peace. The Sioux in the North are gradually yielding even what they were given by the treaty of 1868; the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, north of the Canadian, and the Kiowas and Comanches south of it, are peacefully living upon the reservations provided for them by the treaty of 1867; the Apaches have for a year remained on the irreservation in Arizona, where it will cost half a million per year to help feed them, against two millions per year for two regiments of troops to fight them. The estimates for the Indian expenditure for the next fiscal year are between six and seven millions. The army is being reduced by the bill before the House, and the logic is irrefutable that if we are not to have the troops to fight Indians, we must have the money to feed them.

THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

The streams of England, whose charms have formed the theme for so much melodious verse and glowing prose, have gradually become polluted by sewage, and the refuse of factories, to such an extent as not only to rob them in great measure of their beauty, and poison the fish that used to swarm in them, but, what is still more serious, to threaten human health. The disciples of ISAAK WALTON were the first to take alarm; and it is to their effort that the public are indebted for measuring the extent of the mischief, and for the suggestion of a remedy, existing legislation being found entirely inadequate for that purpose. It seems from a report upon the Scottish salmon fisheries, that in addition to sewage, Scottish streams are also polluted with chloride of lime from paper mills, paraffine, naphtha, saw-dust, coal and mine water, bleach-works, dye-works, starch-works, tan-yard, and general factory refuse, besides other equally savory and harmless compounds. In Ireland and England, the condition of the rivers is represented as quite as bad. In some instances the streams are defiled to such an extent that they become black and extremely filthy.

It would certainly seem that streams need not be common sewers. Not only is the water ruined and health impaired by persistence in this mode of getting rid of the refuse of a great town, but much valuable material is lost that is absolutely needed to fertilize the adjacent market gardens upon which all such towns must rely for their supply of "green truck." The sewage question must be ultimately disposed of in a very different way from the present. It is suggested that ashes and earthy substances should be separated from the vegetable and animal offal, and put by the scavenger into different compartments, so that on the arrival of the refuse at its destination in the country, the ashes could be placed under sheds to be held as an absorbent and deodorant, while the vegetable and animal portions could be dumped into compost pits. This is, we believe, substantially the method pursued at Baltimore, and that with the best results.

As for the noxious refuse from factories, it is stated by the English journal *Iron*, in urging the purification of English streams, that an inexpensive means of disposing of such trash is resorted to in Prussia, and the streams are kept clean and healthy by the vigilant attention of the Government. As the thing can be done, the English Fisheries Association proposes a way to do it, and the bill which was drafted under their auspices went to a second reading in the House of Lords at its last session. Unless manufacturers make an unreasonable and very effective opposition, it is believed that its provisions will become law at the next session of Parliament. The bill is carefully drawn, and, as is generally the case with prudent legislation, does not interfere with vested rights, nor does it contain requirements that merely entail hardship upon manufacturers. By the provisions of the bill, solid matter or solid refuse, in quantities sufficient to interfere with the flow of the rivers, or to pollute them, are prohibited, and sewage or offensive liquid matter cannot be emptied therein unless from sewers already constructed. The law proceeds to define the standard of purity of any liquids that may be thrown into the rivers with great particularity, but the scope of this article will not give us an opportunity to mention its minute provisions. Suffice it to say that, in the opinion of those who have given the most careful attention to the subject, if enacted, much will be done toward restoring the purity of the English rivers.

The legislation of this State, with the practice under it, is confessedly insufficient to keep our streams from pollution. One act provides that "coal-tar, refuse from gas-houses, and other deleterious substances," shall not be thrown into any river, lake, pond, or stream, under a penalty of fifty dollars fine for each offense. But the floodgates are withdrawn by the further proviso that the act shall not apply to streams of flowing water which constitute the motive power of the machinery of manufacturing establishments, where it is necessary for the manufacturing purposes of such establishment to get rid of the refuse in that way. This is, of course, insufficient, and, practically manufacturers take little trouble upon the subject, and conclude that it is a necessity to pollute and defile the streams with poisoned refuse to a greater extent than it is. This law was the very best, as we understand it, that could be procured at the time by gentlemen who took great interest in the preservation of the purity of our streams and of fish culture.

Imperceptibly the evil to which we allude is growing greater; so that more than one city is complaining of serious impurity in its drinking water, to say nothing of the injury to fish culture. The sewage question is especially pressing. The legislation of other States on this subject is also insufficient, and our great streams will require protection from more than one Commonwealth.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

If it were possible to obtain accurate statistics on the subject, we have no doubt that the so-called mysterious disappearances in 1873 would be found to be more than double in number those of 1872. The financial panic was, of course, the chief cause of the increase. Men who had borne a reputation for industry and rectitude for over a quarter of a century under the circumstances then surrounding them could scarcely be blamed for stepping into the region of mystery, rather than face ruin when it seemed inevitable. It is all very well to talk about cowardice, and all that, but some allowance will have to be made for human nature. All men are not strong enough physically to master the impulse to evade a day of reckoning by flight. To be sure, men having wives and large families depending upon them for support were among those who mysteriously disappeared within the period mentioned; but who can say that their actions were not influenced by the hope, or rather the belief, that their creditors would be more lenient in making settlements with the deserted ones? Many of those who tore themselves away from homes endeared to them in a thousand different ways, could the truth be known, are perhaps now struggling in distant parts for the means to enable them to return and start business anew. To hold such an opinion would at least be charitable.

Mysterious disappearances that cause years of painful suspense, and very often intense suffering, are, we regret to say, becoming common. Young men, and old men likewise, from a lack of some honest, healthful occupation, get the notion into their heads that either their wives, their kinsmen, their friends, or their acquaintances, or perhaps all of these, do not appreciate them as much as they ought, and, having brooded over it for some time, decide at last to punish the unappreciative ones by mysteriously disappearing, and betaking themselves to secluded neighborhoods from which to enjoy the "rare sport" of seeing a number of worthy persons busy at work telegraphing to every Police station in the country; having photographs taken for distribution among detectives, dragging ponds, canals, lakes, and rivers; getting excited over rumored "traces," or, worse still, identifying and giving burial to the remains of those whom they had never known in life. Of this class the discontented, otherwise called the eccentric, young husband, is the most cruel. He, after permitting the body of another human being to be interred in his family vault, and allowing his sorrow-stricken widow to administer on his estate, and mourn for him, sometimes turns up again, and, as he supposes, prevents, or balks, the desire of the widow to marry some other man. There was a case of the kind in Williamsburg a year ago, and there have been several others since in the Western States. The old, rich eccentric who desires to witness a scramble for his property among his hungry kinsmen, sometimes disappears from the world for awhile, and boys who have fed on pernicious literature, almost break the hearts of their parents by starting on expeditions to undiscovered islands to seize the Governments, subdue the inhabitants, and marry the daughters of the kings. But, much as we regret to hear of boys acting in this manner, we should be better pleased if the number of mysterious disappearances was made up from their ranks alone. It is the married men and the bachelors of mature years who, nowadays, do most of the running away mysteriously, and this fact is due, as we have hinted before, not altogether, but in a great measure, to a lack of healthful occupation for men who have inherited the wealth of hard-working, industrious fathers without any of the natural gifts that would make it valuable to them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hon. Mr. Sherman's bill has indeed been a great disappointment to his friends as well as to the entire commercial and financial community. After patiently waiting for so many weeks, great expectations were naturally entertained; but alas! the prodigy reaches us still-born. It is the old story over again of the mountain bringing forth a mouse.

From the high position held by Mr. Sherman as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, surely some practicable measures were relied upon calculated to bring us back at an early day to the golden age, or, as I may properly call it, to the era of constitutional money, instead of which not even palliative remedies for our financial ills have been suggested by the honorable Senator. Carefully examining Mr. Sherman's bill, I have come to the sad conclusion that its foundation is made of delusion and imprudence—two dangerous materials to build with. We have not even the consolation to say that half a loaf is better than none, for we have neither crust nor crumb.

It is due to the honorable Senator to give him *à priori* credit for his honest intentions, if for nothing else; and in justice to him I intend to analyze carefully the first section of the bill, reserving to myself the privilege, with your permission, to address a second letter upon our banking system as it exists now and as it is proposed to be organized hereafter. Fault-finding is of all things the most disagreeable task; but there are moments when it behooves every man who feels interested in his country's welfare to look upon matters and things in their true light, and not to shrink from what he considers a duty.

When the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee seriously presents a bill:

> *Be it enacted*, That on the 1st day of January, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay on demand, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New-York, to any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States,

—when there will be no such coin available in the Treasury of the United States, who will dare to say that the word delusion is not appropriate under the circumstances?

A doubt must have arisen in Mr. Sherman's mind of the impossibility to redeem the legal tenders in coin, for the bill reads further:

> "Or in lieu of coin he may, at his option, issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and of such denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of five per centum per annum."

At first sight this "option" looks fair enough, and would, of course, be very acceptable to holders of legal tenders, who could thus exchange every $1,000 of United States notes for United States bonds, which sell at about 115 in the open market. How is it, however, with the United States? To sell their bonds at an actual loss of fifteen per cent. does not look like a real smart Yankee bargain; indeed, how such an idea could ever have entered the head of Mr. Sherman remains to be explained. There are a great many honest people in this world, but a large number of them are imprudent.

The French have a capital proverb—"*Jeter le manche après la cognée*"—which in plain English means "to throw the helve after the hatchet," and this is in reality what Mr. Sherman's bill does. Self-interest is the great motive power of poor humanity. Long before the 1st day of January, 1875, every available legal tender would be hoarded, ostensibly with a view to secure the new bonds, but in reality for the purpose of selling them at once in the market at the highest price. First, we shall experience a violent contraction in the money market; next, an enormous rise in the premium on gold, with a corresponding depreciation of the purchasing power of the unlawful money commonly called national bank currency, and we will see for a short time greenbacks ruling seemingly at a premium—not in gold value, but contrasted with the ordinary currency. All this will unsettle business. Imports as well as exports will be stopped to such an extent that the late panic and the never-to-be-forgotten "Black Friday" will be completely overshadowed. After various Waterloos we may be sure to have our financial Sedan, thanks to Mr. Sherman's redemption-plaster cure.

Mr. Sherman's bill goes on as follows:

> "And the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or, if they are canceled, may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt, or to meet the current payments for the public service; and the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above-specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States."

If I understand aright the true meaning of the preceding part of the bill, the Secretary of the Treasury may apply the legal-tender notes received in exchange for the new issue of bonds, to the purchase of other portions of the public debt, such as the six per cent. interest-bearing bonds, which rate to-day at 120, and which will eventually rise still higher as the premium on gold increases; or he may reissue the United States notes to meet the current payments for the public service—no limit whatever being fixed—leaving virtually the legal-tender circulation altogether to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. This process of *frictional conversion* is but a rose-colored inflation, the thorns of which are artistically hidden from view. However artfully contrived, the deception will not stand investigation. The plan of exchanging the bonds at par for legal tenders and of purchasing another class of bonds at a very high premium, will be looked upon by the people as a somewhat novel way of doing business, by no means complimentary to our financial leaders. Indeed, it is humiliating to believe, if we take Mr. Sherman's bill as a fair exposition of the views of the Finance Committee, that we should be compelled to resort to subterfuge and trickery for the restoration of the nation's credit or to meet the probable deficit in our revenues. If the *modus operandi* shall consist merely of legerdemain dexterity, let us frankly acknowledge that we have not yet the right captain capable of rescuing the financial ship from its perilous position amid the numerous breakers.

"*Humanum est errare.*" It is therefore hoped that Mr. Sherman's bill will be quietly withdrawn.

ARISTIDES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1874.

SUFFOCATION BY STOVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the hurry of business I make the time to express thanks for the article in your to-day's issue on "Suffocation by Coal-gas."

Experience, bought at the price of fright, anxiety, and physical injury, resulting from suffocation to the point of insensibility, owing to a leak in furnace and the ventilating window being opened only from the top, has taught me a lesson with favorable results.

The fact in the case mentioned, that the only one of four (a child) sleeping in the second story of my house not at all affected by the gas was found to be sleeping on a bed six inches higher than the other three beds—this fact resulted in my, since then, keeping the ventilating window open top and bottom. Experiments based on this crude idea give results as follows:

First—That a current of air coming in at top and out at bottom agitates the air of the rooms without causing draught upon the occupants—a better night's rest being, of course, obtained by the greater purity of the general air.

Second—That, in my experience, a six-inch opening at top and a two-inch opening at bottom of window produce the above happy results. Of course, the general air can be tempered to suit by stove or furnace heat without destroying results.

JOSEPH LESLEY.

No. 233 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 13, 1874.

PRESERVING OLD RECORDS.

The New-Jersey Historical Society has during the past year been collecting and preserving in a substantial form the early records of that State, and, in pursuance of legislative authority and an appropriation of funds, has employed an agent in London to transcribe colonial documents now in the Record Office of England. Twenty-four large folio cases in book form have already been received and deposited in the library at Newark, and eight or ten other cases are daily expected. Thirteen of the cases received contain the minutes of the Provincial Council from 1703, when the Proprietary Governments were surrendered to the Crown, to 1769, the State never having possessed any records of that important branch of the Government during the colonial rule; the other eleven cases contain miscellaneous papers from 1689 to 1753, and those daily expected will contain minutes from 1769 to 1776, when the national rule was established. The documents received, and on the way, are the most important, but there are others of like character, as well as many of inferior importance, the possession of which is desirable. To obtain these, however, more money is needed, and the Governor, having made a favorable recommendation, a bill is before the New-Jersey Legislature to appropriate $3,000 for this object. The Secretary of the Historical Society in his official report says: "It is due to the people of the State that whatever documents may be required for the proper elucidation of its history should be in its archives, especially when obtainable at only the cost of copying. Other States have felt themselves called upon to send special agents at great expense to hunt up their documents in foreign depositories; but New-Jersey, by the foresight of the Historical Society, in securing at its own cost, some years ago, the Analytical Index to the documents in the State Paper offices in England, has been saved that expenditure; that index having proved a valuable guide in the prosecution of the present undertaking."

A SUIT FOR A MILLION.

A WOMAN ENGAGED EIGHTEEN YEARS IN THE EFFORT TO PROVE HERSELF LEGALLY MARRIED.

The story of a case which is now before the United States Circuit Court, in Milwaukee, Wis., and which is important both from the legal questions involved and the value of the property claimed, is told by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of Tuesday. The plaintiff is Angelina Amory, at one time residing in this City, and the defendants are Samuel B. Amory and John Amory. The *Sentinel* says: "The complainant's story is romantic. She affirms that she was married at Portland, Me., in 1839, to Wm. A. Williams, master mariner, and shortly afterward moved with him to Boston, Mass.; that Williams, in 1841, shipped at Boston as second mate of the ship Louvre, for a voyage to the East Indies and back, but never returned, the only intelligence received of him being by the crew of the vessel, in August, 1842, that he had deserted at Singapore, East Indies, when 115 days out from Boston. Nothing further was ever heard of him, except that he shipped at Singapore on board an English schooner in the tea trade, and was lost in the China Sea. In 1845 complainant removed to New-York, every effort to discover the fate of her husband having only confirmed the intelligence of his loss in the English schooner; and there she became acquainted with James Amory, to whom she was lawfully married, 12th March, 1846, having previously related the facts as to her first marriage to counsel and her husband. They lived together as man and wife, and she was received and acknowledged as Amory's wife by his friends and relations, until September, 1856, when they separated by mutual consent, said James Amory having preferred to the society of his wife to live in adulterous intercourse with Mary A., wife of Alfred Headdon, who was subsequently one of the legatees of the disputed alleged will of Amory. It is further affirmed that at the time of said marriage there was pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York an action for the sale and partition of certain real estate in that City and State, belonging to the estate of the father of said James Amory, on which such proceedings were had that on the 29th of December, 1851, it was adjudged that complainant was the legal wife of said Amory, and thereby entitled to an inchoate right of dower in the share and interest of said Amory in said real estate; and the partition was decreed as prayed, the rights of the wife to her dower being fully provided for and protected; and said property was sold, and complainant released her dower, and in every respect acted and was recognized as the legal wife of said Amory; that in the Winter of 1855 one Sally Wilson deceased at New-York, leaving, by will, all her property to complainant, which will was offered and propounded by said Amory, in which proceedings said Amory again testified to complainant being his wife.

Again, that in July, 1857, complainant commenced suit for divorce against said Amory; that she was represented in said suit by John D. Burchard as her attorney of record, until his death in 1860, and afterward by Samuel I. Glassey, until a decree was obtained; that after the substitution of Glassey she applied to Chauncey Shaffer to retain him as counsel, but he declined; that afternoon, during the hearing of the case, said Shaffer, in an interview that they had together, said he had inquired into her case and believed her to be a wronged woman, and would conduct and manage the cause without fee or reward. She accepted the offer, and he thenceforward became her sole counsel, and she afterward discovered that he was acting in the interest of her husband, as she now charges, in a base conspiracy to defraud her of her rights by so managing her law affairs that they could not fail to go against her. She relates that she relied on him to appeal from the judgment in the action for a divorce, and that he delayed the appeal purposely, in the meanwhile deceiving her with false statements, until the 28th of August, 1862, when, acting still by his advice, she retained Oscar Frisbee for the purpose, who did appeal, and that such appeal was dismissed on or about the 9th of May, 1862, on motion of Amory's attorneys, on the ground that it was not brought within the time prescribed by the laws of New-York. The complainant makes various allegations, in effect charging that this and all other legal proceedings that she was prosecuting in good faith, relying on the integrity of her attorneys, were willfully and knowingly so mismanaged as to cause her to lose them. When she attempted to have papers served on Amory for the hearing of a motion to vacate and open said judgment for a new trial, he was not to be found, and it was not until May, 1866, or nine years after the commencement of proceedings, that she succeeded in commencing all over again. Said motion, coming on for a hearing, was denied, and she took an appeal, which was pending when, 16th of August, 1868, said James Amory died at Fond du Lac, Wis. At the time of Amory's death he was possessed of $60,000 in personal estate, and real estate in New-York, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin, valued at $450,000, the whole of said property being derived wholly and solely from the proceeds of the property in which was decreed to complainant an inchoate right of dower. Complainant claims that Amory died without lawful issue and intestate, leaving him surviving, besides the complainant, the defendants, two other brothers, and two sisters. On the 12th of September, 1868, Samuel B. and John Amory presented to the County Court of Fond du Lac an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of James Amory, in which complainant was carefully excluded from benefit, upon which letters testamentary were duly issued to them, and they entered upon the duties of their trust. As widow, complainant appealed from this will and proceedings, on the grounds that the will was not legally executed, that it was not the last will and testament of said Amory, that said will was procured by fraud, that it was not freely or voluntarily executed, &c., to which appeal defendants interposed the judgment in the divorce case, and such appeal was finally dismissed, on the ground that said judgment was final and conclusive against the complainant in respect to her interest in the subject matter of said appeal. Other allegations are made which are too lengthy to publish. All of which actings and doings she charges to the conspiracy between Amory and Shaffer, her legal adviser, and others. Wherefore, she prays a perpetual injunction, restraining defendants setting up the divorce judgment referred to, or the judgment of the Fond du Lac County Court, and all other legal proceedings so obtained by fraud, and that complainant may be decreed the lawful widow of deceased, &c., restoring her to her rights in the premises, restraining defendants therein, and in effect placing her in the position of heir and widow, as though deceased had died intestate, and no legal proceedings had been taken to invalidate her title."

AN EXPENSIVE COOK.

We lately gave an extract from a London paper relative to Parisian servants, on whose enormities the writer pathetically and eloquently dwelt. A case illustrative of the manners and customs of one of these domestic tyrants has been brought by a gentleman named Roche before a court of justice. Some years ago the late Marquis of Normandy, then English Ambassador, made a pleasant discovery when he was leaving Paris that his steward had preferred speculations on the Bourse to paying his bills, and that the accumulated accounts of years were unpaid. Possibly M. Roche's cook had heard of this exploit; at all events, he resolved to emulate it. He went to the various tradesmen and got on credit what he ought to have paid for, and, delegating his duties principally to his understrappers, spent most of his time as a man of pleasure. But tradesmen are, fortunately for M. Roche, not quite so long suffering in the case of an ordinary customer as in that of a British "milor" and ambassador, and the doings of the culinary pleasure-seeker presently came to light. It appeared at the trial that he had previously, on the recommendation of an eminent restaurant keeper, obtained a place in the family of an eminent nobleman, the Count Larochefoucauld, who wrote a remarkable letter describing how he, too, had been victimized. The Count's family consisted of three at his own table and five servants. For these the cook used six pounds of butter and five dozen eggs daily, and his kitchen-book amounted to 2,500 francs in one month. After being dismissed by M. Roche he contrived to get the place of cook to the Ex-Queen of Spain. Her Majesty's finances are generally reported to be in a bad way through carelessness and extravagance, and but for M. Roche's timely prosecution there is no saying to what distress the chaste Isabella might not have been brought. Confronted with the Count the cook stoutly denied every charge, and swore that he never had money given him to pay the bills. But the Count preferred the counter testimony, and the artist will have to pay a fine of $10, and pass the next two months in jail.

THE ARMENIAN CATHOLIC DIFFERENCE IN THE EAST.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says that the Armenian Catholic difference has been arranged, at least provisionally. The Porte has not withdrawn the appointment of the Patriarch of the Armenians who have repudiated the Roman supremacy, but it has conceded to the Hassounites the right of existing as a separate community under the authority of a Vélik, or civil administrator of their choice, who, without having the title, will possess rights similar to those of the Patriarch of the separatist Armenians. The churches, property, and foundations will be apportioned among the two divisions of the Armenian Catholic Church. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Roman Catholics of Turkey will be satisfied with this concession, and if the support which is alleged to be rendered them by one of the Western (great) powers will not encourage them to persist in following out their ends. According to a letter from Pera to the Augsburg *Gazette*, the diplomacy of the Jesuits, supported by the Cabinet of Versailles, has sustained a thorough check. For the Porte the subject concerns other interests than those of his Catholic subjects. The Patriarch of the Armenians, who exercises spiritual authority over 4,000,000 of his co-religionists in Asia Minor, has intimated that all the concessions made by the Porte to a protégé of the Vatican will be claimed for himself. This Patriarch enjoys the protectorate of Russia. The Porte is naturally reluctant to see millions of its subjects controlled by a spiritual superior who is a foreigner. It is not known whether the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has taken any part in the business. The intervention of the representative of Germany has been confined to insisting upon the strict observance of the treaties of the Porte without taking account of the demands of the Vatican and the recommendations of the French Government supporting them.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS IN PARIS.

The correspondent of the London *Standard* writes as follows to that journal: "*Figaro*, which has succeeded in frightening the natives of the *Vallée aux Loups*, i. e., the country all about Limours, Rambouillet, Forges les Bains, &c., with its sensational articles about murders committed there, seems anxious to give the Parisians a turn. Within the last few months it appears that in the very heart of the capital young men, chiefly of the clerk or small trade class, have suddenly disappeared, and no trace of them has since been discovered. It is an odd circumstance that something of the kind occurred in Paris toward the end of the reign of Louis XIV. Under his successor mysterious disappearances were also frequent, but they generally were confined to the softer sex, and in the course of time the existence of the Parc aux Cerfs unravelled the mystery. The incident under Louis XIV. excited tremendous sensation at the time, and has furnished the raw material for many a sensational novel and melodrama. In a space of about four months not less than twenty-six young men disappeared. They were all between seventeen and twenty-six years of age. The intelligent multitude immediately got up a story that an illustrious Princess then of mature years, and suffering from a painful complaint, resorted, as a desperate remedy, to baths of human blood. Riots were the consequence; a few of the ringleaders were hanged, but the disappearances continued, and the 'Lieutenant de Police,' the celebrated La Reynie, was finally threatened with a *lettre de cachet* and the Bastille if the mystery was not forthwith cleared up. Among his detectives he had a very sharp fellow whose name has been immortalized by Emile Gaborian—one Lecoq. This Lecoq was promised a large reward if he cleared the matter up, and under the double stimulus of gain and professional *amour propre*, he set to work in right earnest. Lecoq had a boy of about sixteen, whom he had brought up to the same business as himself—a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome youth, looking older then his years. He dressed him up in fashionable clothes, supplied him plentifully with money, and directed him to mix freely with what is now called *le monde, où l'on s'amuse*, and the whole detective staff was set to watch his movements. One fine afternoon the decoy, lounging along the terrace of the Tuileries, was engaged in conversation by a young person of surpassing beauty, accompanied by an elderly woman of decent appearance. The youth was told that the young lady was a Polish Princess, &c., and, to make a long story short, a meeting was arranged for the following evening. The old woman was to meet the youth at a church near the Louvre, and conduct him to the trysting place. Lecoq, duly apprised of this, was in attendance with a large body of well-armed policemen, and followed his son and his guide to a house of splendid appearance in the Quartier St. Antoine. It had been previously arranged with the youth that he should take an early opportunity of slipping handcuffs on the 'Polish Princess,' and then give admission to his father and his band. However, the youth, with characteristic foolhardiness, did not carry out the plan. Either he had one of his own, or else he was not insensible to the influences of beauty and wine, and thought possibly that it would be much nicer to be a Polish Prince than a tipstaff at the Chatelet. In short, he supped very merrily, and forgot all about Lecoq, Sr., and his followers waiting outside. Presently, however, the Princess rose from the table and withdrew for a few moments. The youth's suspicions revived; he tried the door, but found it locked; then tried another, it was locked too; he forced it open, and then staggered back, perfectly palsied with terror. The door was that of a cupboard, and there, neatly arranged on silver platters, were twenty-six human heads, embalmed by some mysterious process that enabled them to retain their life-like appearance. It is probable that young Lecoq's would have speedily formed an addition to this grim collection had not his father at that very moment broken into the house. The Polish Princess was found to be in league with a chosen band of cut-throats. They sold the bodies of the kidnapped youths to medical students, and the heads were dispatched to Germany, where *Figaro* assures us they were wanted for the study of phrenology. The 'Polish Princess' and her band were all hung, after being duly tortured according to the law. *Figaro* evidently insinuates that this young person of eccentric habits was *une riche Anglaise*. Our *confrère* revives this story probably to allay the uneasiness of the friends of the missing youths. However that may be, the disappearances are strange. The first took place three months ago, when the son of a wealthy builder in Paris, M. Gohier, left his home one morning to take a walk on the Boulevards. Nothing has been heard of him since, and all the efforts of the Police to discover his trace have proved unavailing. The second case occurred about the beginning of December. A pastry-cook in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, Charpentier by name, had been out all day collecting bills. He was a remarkably steady, well-conducted young man, about two-and-twenty. He was engaged to be married shortly, was prosperous in business, and, in short, possessed everything that should make existence pleasant, even for a pastry-cook. After dinner he went out, as he be told his mother, to say his prayers at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, and that he would not be away more than twenty minutes. He has not returned yet. The last case occurred a week ago. The missing youth in this case is a linen-draper's assistant. He had gone home on Sunday, the 13th, to dine with his parents. His father was out, and he left to go and meet him. He has never returned since. These disappearances are certainly strange; it might, perhaps, be suggested that, if there were somewhat fewer policemen loafing about the Versailles Assembly, and a few more in lonely parts of the town at night, such disappearances might not occur. Three nights ago, returning home at a very late hour, 1 in the morning, all the way from the Place de la Concorde to the Trocadero, along the quays, not a single policeman was to be seen. Your readers, I hope, will shudder when they realize the ease with which, under a Government of 'moral order,' your correspondent might have been knocked on the head, and thrown into the Seine. M. De Broglie probably does not consider that the perils of the street concern him in any way. Now, however, that he has got his law on Mayors passed, and thus averted '*le peril social*,' perhaps he will condescend to remind the Police that they have other duties to perform than to dog the footsteps of newspaper correspondents, and send in reports of what they say and do."

SEMMES' PETITION.

The petition of Raphael Semmes, commander of the rebel pirate Alabama, for the removal of his political disabilities, reads as follows:

The undersigned respectfully shows unto your honorable bodies that prior to the late war between the United States and the Confederate States he was a Commander in the navy of the United States, domiciled in the State of Alabama, of which State he had been a citizen for a number of years; that, viewing the question at issue between the Northern and Southern States from a Southern standpoint, he believed in the right of secession of States for cause, and in a contest of allegiance as between his State and the Federal Government he believed his allegiance to be ultimately due to his State; that when his State seceded he felt himself in honor bound to follow her fortunes for better or for worse; that his State did secede; that upon the happening of that event he tendered his resignation to the then Secretary of the Navy, who well knew the object of the tender, and that his resignation was accepted; that being by such acceptance relieved from all his obligations to the Federal Government which grew out of his late commission, he returned to the State which he believed was entitled to his allegiance, took up arms in her defense, and defended her and the Confederate States, of which she had become a member, to the best of his ability. At the close of the war he retired to private life, and has again become a citizen of the United States, having, as a voter of Alabama, sworn to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States. Having thus renewed his allegiance to the Federal Constitution in good faith, he desires the prompt and entire oblivion, except in so far as history may deal with the subject, of the late differences between the two sections. He has the natural affection of an American citizen for the land of his birth, and the same pride as formerly in the glory and prosperity of his country, and of his whole country, and he now requests your honorable bodies to remove the political disabilities under which he has so long labored, and restore him to the full and free embrace of the only country which can claim him, and the only country which he cares to claim. Respectfully,

RAPHAEL SEMMES

THE WILSON MISSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these days of unusual distress, when every warm heart beats with more than usual sympathy for the poor, and is anxious to assist them in the most judicious mode, may I ask a few lines of space in your valuable paper to mention one of the well tried agencies for the relief of the suffering with which our City abounds? I refer to the "Wilson Mission," on the corner of Avenue A and Eighth street, whose history for twenty-one years of useful ness fairly entitles it to the confidence of our citizens. The ladies who have charge of this mission would be very thankful for donations of groceries such as tea, sugar, meal, &c., &c., for which there is a constant call among the families under their immediate supervision. All kinds of clothing, also would be very acceptable. If any charitably-disposed persons will confide in them as their almoners they may be sure that their gifts will be bestowed only on those who are truly deserving of assistance.

Mrs. Dr. E. G. JANEWAY, Secretary.

[illegible]

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

LAST NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Two features of unusual interest distinguished the programme of the fourth Philharmonic concert of the present season: M. Wieniawski's violin performances and the recital of Mr. Bristow's new symphony. The society rarely engages soloists ranking with the distinguished artist whose penultimate appearance in the United States was made yesterday, and its committee does not frequently accord American composers a hearing. Last evening, M. Wieniawski played deliciously. He was in his best form, and he had chosen, as his *pièce de résistance*, the composition of which he is, without doubt, the most adequate living interpreter. How faultless a rendering is that of Mendelssohn's concerto in E by M. Wieniawski need hardly be told for the edification of the reader who has attended the principal concerts of the year. But it seems to take on fresh graces with every rehearsal, and last night's delivery of the work—when a much larger volume of tone was required than usual—left the listener under the influence of only one regret, that its repetition would not soon, if ever, be enjoyed in this country. The concerto, which is one of the few classical numbers of the violinist's répertoire, is of the widest scope. The impassioned *allegro*, the exquisite singing passages of the *andante*, and the thoroughly Mendelssohnian and scherzo-like nature of the final *allegro molto vivace* are trying in turn to the follower of Spohr and to the most skilled master of the French school. Nothing could be more expressive than M. Wieniawski's delivery of the *andante*, and in the fanciful third movement, the texture of which is lace in music, he fairly surpassed himself in delicacy and brilliancy of handling. An enthusiastic recall compelled the performer to reappear, and to play his own "Légende;" at a later stage of the entertainment, M. Wieniawski recited, with admirable vigor and clearness, Bach's "Adagio and Fugue," and, in acknowledgment of another encore, a prelude of exceptional technical difficulty, to a violoncello sonata by the same master. Mr. Bristow's symphony ("Arcadian,") gave real pleasure. It is not a pretentious effort, though one of considerable magnitude, and by confining himself to a description of incidents which can be illustrated, not infelicitously, by the means at the disposal of a composer, Mr. Bristow has produced a tone-picture of decided merit. The subjoined extract from the programme will enlighten the reader as to the plan:

Mr. Bristow has chosen for his subject a peculiarly American theme, the passage of emigrants across the plains, and their arrival, after various incidents, at the new Arcadia. The first movement (*allegro appassionato*) is intended to describe the journey of the emigrants through the unbroken waste, with its weariness and monotony, interspersed with recollections of home and the enjoyments of civilization which they have left. In the second movement (*andante religioso*) is depicted the halt on the prairie. Evening is at hand, and the weary travelers prepare to encamp for the night. Then ensues the evening song, Tallis' familiar and beautiful Hymn serving as the theme. The evening prayer is said, the strain sinks to *pianissimo*, and the fatigued and unsuspecting travelers fall asleep. The scene changes to an Indian encampment, where the savages are engaged in a war-dance, preliminary to an attack. The third movement (*allegro ma non troppo*) depicts the commotion among the Indians, who, at the conclusion of the dance, fall upon the encampment of the emigrants, and after a violent conflict are repulsed. The fourth movement (*allegro con spirito*) is meant to describe their arrival at their Arcadian home, and great rejoicing and merry-making take possession of all. The second subject may be construed as a rude dance. As it progresses it increases to a *presto*. Though the *tempo* is very quick, it is, nevertheless, intended to be grand, as expressing great gratitude as well as joy at the happy termination of their long and arduous toil.

To our thinking, Mr. Bristow, whose whole achievement, we are bound to say, is plainly that of a musician of taste, and undoubted orchestral experience, is most happily inspired in the fourth movement, while in the second the richness of his writing reveals best his command of orchestration. We were less favorably impressed by the Indian war-dance than we might have been; it was, so to speak, of a rather conventional quaintness, both in idea and treatment. The symphony was capitally executed, and at its close Mr. Bristow was summoned to the front of the house and complimented by well-deserved plaudits. "A Faust Overture," by Wagner, and an overture by Gade ("Michael Angelo") filled out the bill.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The sale of seats for any or all of the first six nights of the Italian opera, at the Academy of Music, will open to-morrow at the box-office, in Fourteenth street. Friday, Mme. Nilsson is to sing in "Lucia," and Monday in "Mignon;" Wednesday, "Il Trovatore" will be done, and the Friday following "Aida" is to be represented. "Lucia" will be repeated at the matinée on Feb. 28.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert at the Grand Opera-house to-night will be very attractive. M. Wieniawski is to play, Gilmore's Band will supply excellent orchestral music, Mme. Lichtmay will sing, and other performances may be expected. M. Maurel and Mlle. Terriani will appear in the concert announced for Sunday next.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"Money" is still in the ascendant at Wallack's, and this statement is quite capable of a double application. It is "Money" on the stage and money at the box-office, and so in the treasury of the theatre. The comedy series presented by Mr. Lester Wallack has, so far, proved wonderfully successful. It is at present in its seventeenth week, and the latest of the series, Lord Lytton's celebrated comedy, will have attained its twenty-ninth representation by the end of the week. The repute of the theatre has been well sustained by these late productions. Excellent plays, a fine comedy company, and unexceptionable stage setting are rather good passports to success, and therefore Wallack's Theatre, possessing these not very moderate requirements, is successful.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

There is no diminution in the attendances at the Union Square Theatre, and "Led Astray" must necessarily hold the stage for a very long time to come. By Saturday next it will have reached its eightieth representation, and it is still as fresh a source of attraction as when it was first placed on the boards of the pretty theatre in Union square. It has everything to commend it. Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault are pretty good sponsors for any dramatic representation, and a composition in which they are jointly concerned could hardly prove a failure. Then the cast of "Led Astray" is particularly satisfactory, and the word "superb" is not too strong a descriptive epithet to apply to its stage setting. The advertisements say that seats can be secured four weeks in advance, and this announcement would scarcely favor any assumption to the effect that even at a tolerably remote period "Led Astray" will make way for some new attraction.

GRAND CHARITY MATINEE.

The grand charity matinée which is announced for Thursday next at the Grand Opera-house, bids fair to be one of the most attractive entertainments which we have had in the City for a length of time. Charity is its motive, and the poor of New-York will be the recipients of whatever benefits may accrue from it. It will be under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly, and the companies of Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre and the Grand Opera-house, aided by the Vokes Family, will give their services, and that, too, in a wider sense than is usually implied by the phrase. For instance, Mr. Frederick and Mr. Fandon Vokes will act as ushers, and will receive any contribution which may be tendered for the benefit of the poor. Miss Jessie Vokes will have charge of the ticket-gate, the bouquet stand will be presided over by Miss Victoria Vokes, and Miss Rosina Vokes takes charge and disposes of the programmes. Then Mr. G. L. Fox will have an opportunity of proving his mettle in the front part of the house, as he has heretofore done in his more legitimate sphere, inasmuch as the ticket window will be under his especial charge. The programme has as many features as any variety performance. "London Assurance" will be played by the members of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company, the Martens from the Grand Opera-house will introduce their Tyrolean trio, old pleasures will be renewed by the Vokes Family in their specialty "The Belles of the Kitchen," a *pas de deux* will be contributed by Misses Betty and Emily Rigl, and to crown all the fifth act of "Richard III." will be presented, with Mr. Fox and Mr. Frederick Vokes as *Richard* and *Richmond*, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The withdrawal of M. Belot's play, "Elene," from the stage of Booth's Theatre, and the termination of Mrs. J. B. Booth's engagement with the week is announced. The last performance of "Elene" will be on Tuesday night, when it will be withdrawn in favor of the "Femme de Feu," which will be repeated during the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday evening and at the Saturday matinée "The Lady of Lyons" will occupy the programme, and on Saturday night Mrs. Booth will take her benefit, and make her last appearance in "Romeo and Juliet."...."Folline" is still the attraction at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, but of course it will be soon withdrawn to make way for the ever-recurring novelties which Mr. Daly offers to the public. The production of "Love's Labor's Lost" will be the prominent feature in the coming programme at the Fifth Avenue Theatre....At the Grand Opera-house, Mr. G. L. Fox and the extensive variety company performing there attract large audiences. Mr. Fox's present specialty is "Humpty Dumpty at School." There is no change of performance during the week....The Wieniawski farewell concert takes place to-night at the Grand Opera-house, under the direction of Mr. Gilmore, who will lead the Twenty-second Regiment Band. The German Grand Opera Company will take part in the entertainment....Niblo's has a new order of things in the shape of a romantic American drama by the author of the "Geneva Cross." The new drama is founded on Fenimore Cooper's celebrated story, *The Last of the Mohicans*....Vaudeville and various novelty entertainments have their home at the Olympic, and the management cater for large and various classes of patrons. Illustrations of the picturesque beauties of Ireland are part of the programme for the week....John A. Stevens, in the new drama "Daniel Boone," is the special attraction at Wood's Museum, but he is supplemented by a large company of variety performers....At the Theatre Comique, serio-comic vocalism holds sway. The company is an extensive one, and gives every satisfaction to the clients of the theatre....The irrepressible P. T. Barnum announces "the event of 1874." It is to take the shape of a "Great Roman Hippodrome," which will be opened in this City in April....The Colosseum is a very pleasant and instructive place wherein to spend an hour or two. "Paris by Moonlight" is an admirable illusion, and well repays a visit.

HOME GOSSIP.

The Strakosch Italian opera troupe attracted overflowing audiences to the Boston Theatre last week. The performances of "Martha" and "Don Giovanni" were enjoyed by audiences representing almost $7,000 each. The attendance at yesterday's matinée was also very numerous. To-morrow and Tuesday the company sing in Providence, Wednesday they give a concert at the Boston Music Hall, and Thursday they are to appear in Hartford....Mr. Stoddart acted in "The Long Strike," at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, last week....Miss Lucille Western was at Hooley's, in Chicago....Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at Detroit....Mr. Sothern was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mme. Camille Urso is about to give several "Concerts Classiques" in Boston....They have brought out "Formosa," with Miss Katharine Rogers, at the California Theatre....Miss Clara Morris was last week at the St. Louis Olympic, and Miss Mitchell was at De Bar's....Mme. Janauschek was touring through Pennsylvania. ....The Lydia Thompson troupe performs this week at the New-Orleans Academy. Miss Lotta was last week at the St. Charles....Signor Salvini acts this week at the New-Orleans Varieties....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mr. Owens was at Macauley's Theatre, in Louisville.... Miss Carlotta Leclercq was at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mr. Frank Mayo was at the National Theatre, in Washington, and Mrs. Oates and her troupe was at Ford's....Miss Cushman was prevented from fulfilling her Richmond engagement by a severe attack of congestive chills, which prostrated her in Baltimore....Mrs. Conway, who was about to act "Led Astray" in Rochester, gravely proposes to prosecute the Lingards for producing another translation of Feuillet's "La Tentation.... The Boston *Traveller* says that "public and press unite in pronouncing the first appearance of Signor Maurel one of the grandest successes of years, and the artist a noble exponent of the lyric art."....Miss Jane Coombs was last week at the Providence Opera-house.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Parisian *censure* has forbidden the performance, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, of "Les Misérables."....At the Théâtre des Bouffes-Parisiens, in Paris, on the 23d ult., a new *opera-buffa*, in three acts, was produced, called "La Branche Cassée," the libretto by MM. Jaime (*fils*) and Noriac, and the music by M. Serpette. The composer is a Conservatoire holder of the Prize of Rome; but neither the book nor the score is likely to be very popular, although the work was sustained by Mesdames Judic and Peshard, M. Homerville, M. Georges, and M. Frugère, a new baritone.... M. Gounod's "Mireille," with Mme. Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini, will be produced on the 2d of February. At Moscow, Meyerbeer's "Africane" has been given, with Mlles. D'Angeri and D'Alberti, Signori Naudin, Graziani, Foli, and Costa....Signor Graffigna, the composer of an opera, "La Duchessa di San Giuliano," produced at the Salle Ventadour, in Paris, conceiving that his work was not properly appreciated, opened the Athénée with a "scratch" troupe, in "Lucia"; but with the exception of the prima donna, Mlle. Renzi, the performance was a failure....The new Comic Opera-house was opened in Vienna on the 17th of January. The theatre will hold about 1,900 persons. Herr Heinrich Proch composed an overture for the inauguration; he is a Kapellmeister. Rossini's "Barber of Seville" (in German) was the opening opera, with Miss Minnie Hauck as *Rosina*, and Herr Erl as *Count Almaviva*.....A correspondent writes from Vienna, on the 17th inst.: "A Russian lady pianist, Mlle. Annette Essipof, has given three concerts, and made quite a *furore*, especially in the compositions of Chopin. A son of Staudigl has been singing with great success. After the song of Polyphemus, 'Ruddier than the Cherry,' he was called for six times. He is a pupil of the Conservatoire, but his teacher, Herr Rokitansky, would not allow young Staudigl to make his début yet at the Imperial Opera-house, the Director, Herr Herbeck having offered the young basso an engagement. Here is a young Hungarian violinist, who is likely to make a noise in the musical world."...."Petrus," a new oratorio, by Theodore Bertold, has been produced in St. Petersburg. ....Thirteen new operas are under weigh at the theatres in Italy. The various composers are Lauri, Rossi, Ponchielli, Braga, Petrella, Palumbo, Bacchini, Cortesi, Valensin, Luzzi, Platania, Bombara, Caracciolo, and Nani. Some of these names are new....The event of the day, according to our Paris exchanges, had been the inauguration of the representations of the French opera at the Italiens. "Curiosity to see how the trick could be accomplished of 'making a pint bottle contain a quart of wine,' naturally attracted a crowded and even fashionable audience, and, notwithstanding the grumbling of some of the old habitués, we must say that there was little real ground for complaint. When necessity imposes its law the wisest policy is to accept its dictates with a good grace. The Salle Ventadour is, we admit, too small for the requirements of the Grand Opera, and more especially for those of the ballet, but it should be remembered that the choice was made after a careful consideration of the facilities offered by other establishments, and that on weighing them with the disadvantages presented by the latter in point of situation and terms, it was finally seen that no other selection was possible. So much has been said and written on this subject that it seems superfluous to advert to it again, but it is impossible not to be struck by the chorus of discontent got up by the Paris critics, who seem inconsolable over an arrangement that was unavoidable, and which after all, the interests of all parties considered, is the best that could have been made. In this sulky spirit our confrères pass over the first representation almost without a word, although the performance offered them a chance of saying something encouraging to the severely-tried director. The opera given was 'Don Juan,' and it was interesting to observe the ingenuity that had been employed to adapt the requirements of the French version of the work to the proportions of the stage. Especially was this remarkable in the *divertissement* which, the scenery excepted, offered but little disparity for criticism. As regards the deficiency noted, time will bring a remedy. It will be found, we believe, that both M. Haulanzier and M. Strakosch are as keenly alive to it as are their censors, and that a few weeks are all that is required to enable them to satisfy the most exacting. When the uncertainty that prevailed in regard to the installation of the troupe at this house up to the last moment is taken into account, it should in justice be admitted that everything has been done that was humanly possible to please the public, and that whatever has been found lacking is due to the insufficiency of time for preparation rather than to any disposition to economise. At the Theatre Italien we have had merely repetitions of works which had been previously represented. As we have criticised all the new artists who appeared in them, it is unnecessary for us to revert to their performances. We may say, however, that the public continue to manifest unabated interest in the representations, curiosity to see how the young debutants maintain their claims to public favor being, we need scarcely say, a strongly-influencing motive." ....It will be remembered that a M. Anatole Cressent bequeathed a few years ago the sum of 100,000 francs, subsequently increased by 20,000 francs given by his family to the Beaux Arts, for the foundation of a *concours d'opera*, or of opera comique between French composers. On the 15th of February last a preliminary *concours* for the poems was opened, and it closed on the 31st of August following. No less than fifty-six manuscripts were sent in, and after a careful examination it was found that not one of them united the conditions of the programme. No award of the prize was therefore made. It has just been decided that a fresh *concours* shall be opened, and that manuscripts shall be received from the present date to the 15th of April.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL TARQUINI.

Cardinal Tarquini, whose death has been announced by cable, was for many years a leading member of the order of Jesuits. He was only raised to the rank of Cardinal on the 22d of December last, when at a Consistory held at the Vatican he and eleven others were elevated to that position. He was born in Montefiascone, a small town near Viterbo, in Central Italy, on the 27th September, 1810. He contributed numerous articles to the *Civitta Cattolica* in which he strove to uphold the authority of the Holy See as paramount over that of all earthly potentates. It is said that he first obtained favor in the sight of the Pope on account of his hostility to Monsignor Darboy, the late Archbishop of Paris. He was, however, only elevated to the rank of Cardinal Deacon, the lowest of the three orders of Cardinals, and of the twelve newly created Cardinals he was the only one who could lay claim to any literary distinction.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The total number of hogs packed at Chicago, Ill., to date, is 1,483,838, against 1,236,478 the same time last year.

The schooner Wellington, Capt. Maxner, arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from Lunenburg, last night. She was bound to Boston, from Lunenburg, and encountered heavy weather. The vessel sprung a leak, returned to Lunenburg, and came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, for repairs.

DARING ROBBERY.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from W. R. Smith, Adams Express agent at Granby City, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, says that he was knocked down, bound and gagged by several men about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while on the way home from his office. His keys were taken from him, his office broken open, and the safe rifled of $3,100, including a package which he had but a few moments before received from the messenger on the train that passed Granby City between 12 and 1 o'clock. He had placed it in the safe, and had started for home when attacked. The package contained $3,000, and was sent from the office of the Granby Mining and Smelting Company in this city, to the Granby Mines, to meet current expenses. There is no clue to the robbers, but it is supposed they are the same men who robbed the Iron Mountain train at Goa's Hill, as persons answering to their description were seen a few miles from Granby in the early part of the week.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVICES.

San Francisco Feb. 14.—The Legislature of this State has adopted a concurrent resolution praying Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Contract and Finance Company of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The investigation into the Senatorial bribery case is not yet concluded. The testimony for the prosecution is still vague and unsatisfactory.

The steam-ship Colorado sails for Japan and China to-day.

Heavy storms of rain are reported from various parts of the State.

The British ship Quorn, which returned disabled, has been placed in dry-dock for repairs.

WRESTLING MATCH.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—An immense crowd assembled at Platt's Hall to-night to witness a wrestling-match between McWhaley, of this State, champion, and Major McLaughlin, of Detroit, for $4,000. The latter threw Whalen fairly two throws, collar and elbow, winning the match, stakes, and championship of the United States. Pools to the extent of about $15,000 sold at the hall to-night, the odds being in favor of McLoughlin.

THE BURNING OF THE GLAUCUS.

Boston, Feb. 14.—Messrs. Burnham and Savage, United States local Inspectors, to-day began the investigation of the burning of the steamer Glaucus, of the Metropolitan line, on the morning of the 30th ult.

HOG STATISTICS.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14.—The number of hogs slaughtered during the week was 1,649; during the same week last year, 5,942; total for the season, 566,466; for the corresponding time last year, 598,053.

THE JEWS AND POLITICS.

The London *Jewish Chronicle* says: "In the course of Mr. Gladstone's address, on Wednesday, to his constituents, a voice in the crowd interrupted the Premier's remarks which applied to Mr. Disraeli by calling out, 'He's a Jew!' Mr. Gladstone said: 'I am glad to say with reference to that observation, that the highly-respectable community to whom reference is made has had a meeting within the last two days in the City of London, and has determined to give its enthusiastic support to the Government in the present election.' We know of no such meeting as that referred to by Mr. Gladstone, and he certainly must have been misinformed, as the Jews have always held aloof as a community from any interference in political party contests. It would have been desirable if the members of other creeds had followed the example so scrupulously set by the Jews, and had abstained from concerted interposition in party struggles which concern them as Englishmen, but certainly not as adherents of any particular faith. Nothing would be more likely to injure our community in the eyes of our religious fellow-countrymen than a supposition that our distinctive communal organization would in any way be made available for furthering the ends of either of the political parties of the State."

GROWTH OF THE WEST.

The Detroit *Post* says that in the year 1822, when C. C. Trowbridge, now President of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, was United States Deputy Marshal and chief clerk in the Marshal's office of the Territory, he transcribed with his own hand, without the work interfering with his other duties, the names of all the white inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, including the garrisons of six military posts then situated within the Territory, and forwarded the same to the Census Department at Washington. That Territory then included the present States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, whose population now exceeds 4,000,000.

DEAN-HAMMOND BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Judge Pratt has made the following order in the Dean-Hammond breach of promise case, on the defendant's motion for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence.

> This application may be referred to a Referee, to examine Smith and the plaintiff under oath, and to take such further evidence as the parties may offer, and report the same, with his opinion there on, and more especially to take evidence as to whether any of said alleged letters were written by the plaintiff and sent to said Smith; and if so, what letters or parts of letters were so written, and also of the facts and circumstances concerning the relation between said Smith and the plaintiff. The reference to be at the expense of the defendant, and upon his stipulation to proceed before said Referee on two days' notice.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Edsall, the wife of a prominent New-York lawyer, narrowly escaped being burned to death one evening last week while assisting in parlor theatricals at the residence of a well-known citizen of Plainfield. Her dress caught fire from the foot-lights, and before the flames could be extinguished her clothing was almost entirely burned from her body. Her arms, hands, face, and body were dreadfully burned, and she will be disfigured for life. Although considered out of danger she cannot be removed for some time yet.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, is at the Astor House.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge Marcus P. Norton, of Troy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court; Canon Kingsley, of England; Gen. A. S. Buford, of Richmond, and Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Ohio; Judge Charles Mason, of Utica; Charles P. Kimball, of Maine; Hon. H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

STREET CLEANING.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

HOW THE EXPENSES OF THE BUREAU CAN BE REDUCED ONE-HALF—STATEMENT OF JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the manner in which the Bureau of Street Cleaning is conducted in this City, met yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The members of the committee are Messrs. Eastman, (Chairman,) Fish, Braman, McAfee, Biglin, Worth, McGroarty, Coughlin, and Hayes. The Chairman explained that the committee was acting under a resolution of the Legislature to inquire into the allegation "that the present system of street cleaning in the City of New-York was open to grave charges of mismanagement and extravagance, the streets being in a filthy condition, notwithstanding the fact that over $1,000,000 was appropriated to be used for the purpose of keeping them clean." The resolution further authorized the committee to ascertain if the work could be better and more economically done under the direction of the Board of Health, and that they report fully on that subject. The committee proposed to hear such gentlemen as had grievances to complain of that day, and would subsequently determine what action they would resolve upon.

Mr. E. W. Hinman, on behalf of the Citizens' and Tax-payers' Union of Harlem, said that the district he represented comprised upward of 60,000 people, and the grievance they complained of was in relation to the collection of garbage, ashes, street-refuse, &c., and its being deposited on the Harlem Flats, from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Sixth streets, and from Third avenue to the water line. This dumping, he claimed, was injurious, offensive, and detrimental to the public health to such an extent that it endangered life. Last year they appeared before the Board of Health and asked for a consideration of their grievance at the same time that they presented petitions on the subject signed by several hundreds of people. These petitions at that time received favorable consideration, but the nuisance was not abated, and continues so to the present day. The law on the subject was sufficiently explicit, and clearly indicated the manner in which the work was to be discharged. They have made every effort to induce the authorities to execute the law, but they did not do it, and this nuisance continued an offense to the entire community. They had interviews with Commissioners Russell and Duryee, of the Police Board, and they said they were with them, but, being in the minority, they could do nothing. He strongly deprecated the system and the injustice which it inflicted on the tax-payers and confidently appealed to the committee for relief.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz came forward and said: I did not know of your presence here until I read of it in the paper this morning, and since I have taken an interest in the street-cleaning, and have done so for many years, I thought it my duty as a citizen representing no party or association, but myself individually, to put myself in contact with you for the purpose of giving you such information as I may have, with the understanding that you are at liberty to ask me any questions in regard to any points which I may state and which will not be sufficiently clear to you. I notice by the resolution under which you are acting that you are confined to this particular contract to this particular commission, and the propriety of transferring it to another commission. If your resolutions were, as they ought to have been, more general, giving you instructions not only to know what are the defects of this present system, but what better system could be adopted, I could speak at greater length.

The Chairman—It is proposed next week to introduce a resolution covering that.

Mr. Schultz—When that comes I will have more to say on the subject, but since I am confined to the question as to whether the Board of Police or the Board of Health are the better able to carry out and execute this contract, I will just direct your attention for a few moments to some of the qualifications which these respective boards have for this work. I was, as many of you know, two years in the Board of Health, and all that time connected with the street-cleaning contract under Mr. Brown, and also under Mr. Whiting. I did, as some of you know, make strenuous efforts to get the streets cleaned under that contract, but I did not succeed very well, and I will say that the present system has not succeeded much better. Now, let me say what, in my judgment, is true. The Board of Police have it within their power to organize this work better than any other, if they are honest men and desire to do the work in an economical way. We have from 2,200 to 2,400 policemen in this City; many of them are on half-pay, many of them are worn out in the service, and many of them are retired, and you should have something for these men to do, for they are generally honest men, of integrity and good citizens, and it is thought to be unwise to turn them adrift entirely, and they are put on half-pay, or get a sinecure office. When, two years ago, I advocated a transfer of this contract to the Police Board I had in my mind such a Police organization as we had under Thomas Acton as President, with absolute power to transfer men and to use the men to the best advantage. I had in contemplation such an organization as Mr. Acton maintained, of a strictly non-partisan organization, never allowing that question, so far as I know, to influence his action in a single particular. And it was with a view to give employment to this large class of inefficient patrolmen, but still good men, that I advocated the transfer of the street cleaning to the Police Department, believing that they had the means to execute the law, and believing that they had within their organization men who could act as inspectors of this department, to take the place of those high salaried men that I shall presently speak of. I advocated it in the interest of economy and of the citizens generally, believing that the Police organization itself would be strengthened, because when a man under these circumstances entered the Police Department he was sure of occupation for the balance of his life. He became interested in being an honest man, a good citizen, and, under these circumstances, we should have followed what is common in England of holding a man for life when we find an honest man. I confess to you that it has not worked up to my expectations. I need not say exactly why. I believe the fault was not altogether with those who have it under control. I believe I can go to Albany and find some of its faults there. No man can carry on so large a work as this unless he is let alone, and if the members of the Legislature will come here and disorganize it by demanding that ten or twenty men be put upon that work, then, I submit that no man who holds his office by the popular suffrage can successfully do that without incurring finally the displeasure of these gentlemen. I mean to say that so far as I have observed in all these departments, there is a great trouble in this direction. The man who is a public agent, whether he be a Superintendent of Streets or in a Superintendent under the Board of Health, or what occupation he may be, he must be let alone. He must select his own agents. He must hold them responsible to himself. When you fail to do that, you lose responsibility, and it is turned into a mere political machine. Now as to cost. While Mr. Brown and Mr. Whiting had charge of that contract, I made very diligent inquiries as to the cost of doing this work. I satisfied myself that Mr. Brown made no less than $100,000 a year, or he ought to have made it, according to his figures and calculations, but Mr. Brown, like the present Commissioners, was carried away with this political influence, and he was compelled to employ men who were inefficient, and oftentimes, too, men who were known as dead-heads. Mr. Whiting succeeded Mr. Brown, and though he started out with good promise and intended honestly to do his work, he found it necessary to fall into the same rut, and he finally ran himself into the grave. At all times be did not make a success as a street cleaner. My own judgment is that the streets of New-York can be cleaned honestly for $500,000 a year. The $100,000 made by Mr. Brown is honestly expended by the present department in extra cleaning. I believe they do one-fifth more than Mr. Brown or Mr. Whiting did. They have spent considerably more money in getting dumps ready and boats which are not very efficient, but still they have expended money in that direction, but no money which will account for the expenditure of $1,000,000. They have too many high-priced employes. Am I not right in my officering of this department. We want to clean the streets of this City, and I undertake to say that one Superintendent is enough. What should be his salary? We can always get good men, but ordinarily $3,000 ought to get a first-class man. Let us consider this a moment, because it will apply to my other remarks. If you get a high-salaried man, one who puts on a clean shirt and shines his boots every morning, he wants two or three assistants. If you get a practical man—such a man as the Novelty Works would employ to construct engines, &c.—that man would get about $5 or $6 a day, or he may get $10, and that would be about $3,000 a year. That is a good salary for a man without occupation, because it is not necessary to be a mechanic, and spend three years to learn a trade, to sweep a street. I submit you can get a good man for $3,000 a year, to be very economical, and if you want to be very extravagant give him $5,000 a year. If you begin wrong it runs wrong all the way through, for it is appealed to as a standard, and men will say, "He receives $5,000, and why should I work for $2,000?" Now, I have got a superintendent, and we have twenty-four or twenty-six Police districts; we have wards and Police Districts, and I don't care whether you organize it by the Police District or by the ward. Now, what we want is a superintendent or foreman in each one of these districts—a man who has brains and integrity enough to keep his men to work and know when and where they work. He must also keep a pay-roll; it does not require a man of large learning to keep a pay-roll. Then we want one man in an office to be bookkeeper and cashier, to pay these men. Now, we have got our department officered. If you believe what I say I want you to take up their pay-roll and go to the docks and see what they do for their money. I submit that there is the trouble. They do not spend too much money in the labor, but they do spend too much money on "dead-heads" and high-priced, high-salaried men to sweep the streets properly. I have said all I care to say about the Police Board. I am not quite in accord with them, and therefore I want to make all the allowance proper. They don't manage that institution generally as high-toned and as squarely as might be, but the Police Board have the execution of the laws. When I was in the Board of Health, without the proper support of the Police Board we could not have accomplished anything. When we wanted to stop men from selling liquor, we called upon the Police to do it, and they did it with fidelity. They always stood by us, but I am not saying whether they stand by the present Excise Board. I myself had the mortification of being at the head of that department once. If you have a street-cleaning contract in the hands of anybody else, and the Police Board are not in accord with them, I submit that you cannot execute that contract. They are the law executioners of this City, and unless the men at the head of that institution are conscientious men and will faithfully execute all the laws belonging to all the departments, we have chaos, confusion, disorder, and sometimes riot. I am not saying whether this Police Board has carried out in good faith all these requirements; perhaps from my unfriendly personal relations with some of them I am not a competent judge; but the public have got the impression that it is a sort of party machine, and not governed by very high moral principles; and men have been appointed in that Police Department who have lowered the standard of the men. I think I can say as a citizen that it has lowered the class and style of men who are in that force. They are not held up to their work as they were under the former board. In regard to the Board of Health, all I have said in regard to the other boards will apply to that board. That board cannot execute the laws. They can decide what can be done; they can make a requisition to the Police Board, to the Department of Public Works, or the Department of Parks, but they cannot execute. Why? Because they have nobody to do it. They have some hundreds to nose out all the bad smells in our yards, in our closets, and in our dwellings. They do all the act contemplates they should do, and they can make an order, but they have nobody to execute it. I believe that without the Police Board and the policemen acting in accord with them this would be a failure in their hands. But more than that, there are intrinsic difficulties about this street-cleaning. Everybody feels it is his business to find fault, and the man who attempts to keep the streets clean will be one of the most unpopular men in this community. I am anxious to preserve the Board of Health from such contamination; I don't want you to give it into their hands, because they have not the necessary officers, and it will bring odium on the board. I believe that with all their integrity—and they have as much in that department as in any other in the City—I believe that such influences would be brought to bear upon them by the politicians, whether at Albany or New-York, as will debauch them; they will make appointments which will not be creditable, and they will be in one year after they undertake this work—they will be just as far down as the Police Board to-day. I want to keep one department—the Health Department—free from politics. I want to get it outside, because I feel sure that life and health are more important than money, and if anything is to be sacrificed, let it be money. Let us lose money, but let us not sacrifice our lives. In regard to the cost of this thing, I can give you some ideas as to how this stuff can be got, and how it can be separated. It is undoubtedly true that the present board does not separate the ashes from the garbage as they should. If the ashes and the street-dirt is dumped into a place it does not create any nuisance. The garbage is too valuable to be thrown away. Now, I may assume that every family in the City of New-York will give garbage enough to support one pig. One pig can be supported by the refuse of one kitchen, and supported well. We have got some 60,000 families in the City of New-York, and with these families we ought to support 60,000 hogs. They have enough in the country to feed and raise hogs out of their kitchens; they have it in Ireland and they do it there. But here is the support of 60,000 pigs buried in the earth. Is that right? Is that economical, especially when it is detrimental to health, though not to the same extent which this gentleman would lead you to believe? I think it is quite possible that it is unhealthy, and I want to give you an instance of it. The New-Jersey Central Railroad, when I was in the board, took all this stuff from the City of New-York without cost. They prepared their own dumping-ground, they supplied their own boats, and took this refuse to Jersey, and deposited it in a big basin of some 400 acres, which they wanted filled up. That place was somewhat unhealthy by reason of the dumping, and my attention was called to it by the Board of Health there. During the Summer it was disagreeable. An abattoir was established there, and the air became so affected that the pork would not keep by one or two days as long as it would in another locality. Although I cannot say that that abattoir has been abandoned by reason of that difficulty, still I know it is abandoned, and I know the fact that during the first one or two years of the carrying it they found it very unobjectionable, showing that the débris and the vegetable and the animal matter which was mixed with the earth, influences the air, and made it somewhat unhealthy. I am not quite sure that anybody died, neither do I know anything on that subject as respects Harlem. I feel sure that it is important that this street manure or dirt should be dumped somewhere. We have got any quantity of land—even at Harlem we have 150 or 200 acres—that is worthless without this dumping. It must be dumped, and it should be dumped there. It should not be done there selfishly, and if Commissioner Charlick or any one else has property that he wants to fill up, he should not take the stuff which belongs to the City of New-York and dump it there. If that is true Mr. Charlick or any body else is to blame. It is true that the stuff can be disposed of without cost to the City, and every dollar that this commission puts upon the scows for its delivery in the earth is just so much money taken out of our pockets and put into the pockets of somebody else. Now, in regard to the garbage: While I was in the board a responsible party came to me and offered forty cents a barrel, that was a forty-gallon cask, delivered at any dock in the City of New York. A very considerable revenue can be derived from that garbage. This gentleman wanted the garbage to feed hogs with it; but he wanted to feed them in the vicinity of New-York and Brooklyn, and this, of course, would become a nuisance. We would him to take an island in the bay, in the vicinity of the City; but here was the same difficulty, for the people protested against it. It must be admitted, I think, that the garbage can be collected, and almost, but not quite, pay for its own collection. These gentlemen, if I understand it, have not made any progress in that direction; they are keeping the whole stuff together, although they talk about a resolution and something they were going to do with it. They have it in hand, and have not done anything with it. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, I am told, they have their carts so that in passing along the street they put the ashes in one place and the garbage in another, and at the end of the route they can utilize both, one for the pigs, and the other for dumping purposes. I would like to say a word for the present board, and it gives me pleasure that the class of men they employ on the streets are vastly better men than were ever before employed. They employ a class of Italians who are the best men I ever saw, and the universal testimony is that they are the best men who ever worked on the public streets. They work faithfully, and the board is entitled to some credit for having the courage to employ this down-trodden, despised class of men.

The Chairman asked if the streets could be better cleaned than they now are?

Mr. Schultz—Undoubtedly, for half the money. During the last Summer I spent six months in Europe, and did nothing except look at the street cleaning of the cities. In Paris they manage to sweep by a machine—not a machine, but hundreds of them; they are very simple and very effective; and I say the same of Vienna and all the cities of Europe. They are kept clean, but they use water more freely than we do.

Mr. Biglin asked how the pavements of Paris compared with those of New-York.

Mr. Schultz replied, until New-York was paved as evenly and as well as other cities it could not compare with them.

Mr. Coffin asked, if the Street-cleaning Department could be run for $600,000 a year, what became of the remaining $400,000?

Mr. Schultz replied that a great deal of it could be traced to their high-priced officials, but on the question of corruption he knew nothing. He supposed that the Reformers, like others, were selfish and sought patronage.

After some further discussion, the committee adjourned to next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants, 27, amounting to $45,278 12; pay rolls number of warrants, 119, amounting to $205,508 21; total number of warrants 146, amounting to $250,786 33. Receipts: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $17,032 69; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $15,082 39; collection of assessments and interest, $1,150 11; market rents and fees, $1,134 75; water rents, $657 45; licenses, Mayor's office, $53 75; fees and fines, District Courts, $26 50; total, $35,137 55. The Controller paid yesterday the laborers of the Department of Docks, wages to 7th inst., amounting to $12,611 21.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

The following gentlemen were recently elected officers of the Artists' Fund Society of Brooklyn: Richard W. Hubbard, President; Thomas Hicks, Vice President; John M. Falconer, of Brooklyn, Treasurer; Henry W. Robbins, Secretary. Board of Control—Sanford R. Gifford, Daniel Huntington, John W. Casilear, Seymour J. Guy, David Johnson. Committee on Admission—Alfred Jones, Henry A. Loop, Worthington Whittredge, J. B. Bristol, and John Pope. The society has now a fund of $75,000. There has been but one death during the past year, that of Mr. A. W. Warren, whose family received $3,500. Mr. Falconer has been Treasurer for a number of years, and his re-election is a just tribute to his faithfulness.

Don't Wander After Strange Gods.—If you suffer from indigestion, physical weakness, low spirits, or any nervous affection take Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps certified by 4,000 physicians to be a specific for these complaints. Venture on nothing else.—Advertisement.

New-York, Feb. 12, 1874.

We take pleasure in recommending to the public the Russian Vapor Baths, No. 25 East 4th st., as a luxurious and healthful system of bathing, and a valuable auxiliary to our treatment, especially in catarrhs, rheumatism, gout, and affections arising from inactivity of the skin.

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AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.,
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.,
A. B. CROSBY, M. D.,
A. FLINT, Jr., M. D.,
FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.,
ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D.,
FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.,
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.,
ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D.,
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D.,
W. M. POLK, M. D.,
HENRY F. WALKER, M. D.,
T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D.,
J. MARION SIMS, M. D.,
WM. DETMOLD, M. D.

—*Advertisement.*

Another Gun from Helena.

Helena, Montana, Jan. 31, 1874.

Herring's Safe Victorious in the Great Fire!

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, New-York:

Dear Sirs: We beg leave to inform you that we have one of your safes of about twenty-three hundred pounds weight, which went through a good trial.

We had rented said safe to a jeweler in this city some months ago, and said jeweler had a supply of charcoal of fifty-five to sixty bushels stored in his basement in the same premises where he kept store, said house was destroyed in the great fire of the 8th inst., and the safe fell through right on the pile of charcoal, which was burning three successive days and nights. You can easily imagine the heat it had to undergo. The brass ornaments and heavy brass knob melted entirely off, and the goods, jewelry, and silver-ware were still in perfect condition.

We are truly yours,
L. AUERBACH & BROTHER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
Manufactured and sold by
HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRINGS & FARREL, Boston.
HERRINGS & CO., Chicago.
HERRINGS & FARREL, New-Orleans.
—*Advertisement.*

Drugging Consumptives with opium only weakens them. Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs does not contain a grain of the odious drug. It goes straight to the seat of the disease, heals the irritated tissues, and arrests the causes of inflammation.

Every train and steam-boat should have a supply of Carbolic Salve, the best application known for scalds, burns, bruises, cuts, and all eruptive distempers.

Befor you can count fifty Dr. Townsley's Anodyne will stop your toothache.—*Advertisement.*

Jolly for Old Age.

"Oh, my! I shall live ten years longer for this!" said an old lady over eighty, laughing, after having four roots extracted at Dr. Colton's, in the Cooper Institute. —*Advertisement.*

Rich, Pure, and Harmless.

Burnett's Florimel, for the handkerchief.
For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Money Loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and silver-ware, and the same bought.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th st. —*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss," sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, New-York, for $3, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

For Falling, Loss, and Untimely Gray Hair consult Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures all Scalp Diseases.

For Pimples in the Face, Black Heads and Blotched Disfigurations, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, the noted Skin Doctor.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding, Ball, and Dinner Cards, Orders of dancing, crests, foreign note-papers. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At New-Village, Long Island, on Feb. 11, 1874, Welcome V. R., infant son of D. Webster and Sarah J. Foster, aged 4 months and 22 days.

ABERNETHY.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday morning, the 13th inst., Samuel Abernethy, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the first Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M., on Monday, the 16th.

BROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 13, 1874, Mary E., wife of Fritz Brose, and daughter of the late Sherman H. Sterling.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 37 Remsen st., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BARBER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 14, Addie C. Barber, aged 28 years.

Prayer at the residence of Francis Barber, 15th st. and 8th av., at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The remains will be taken to North Adams, Mass., for interment.

BROWN.—On Saturday, 14th inst., Wm. Mandeville Brown, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 211 West 24th st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 3 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood on Tuesday.

DAVIS.—In Paris, France, on Jan. 25, 1874, Julia De Kay, of New-York, widow of the late Charles Augustus Davis, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, on Monday, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia, and Troy papers please notice.

FETTRETCH.—On Friday night, Feb. 13, 1874, Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of John and Catharine Fettretch, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 101 East 59th st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

FITZPATRICK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 13, 1874, Katie, youngest daughter of F. and C. A. Fitzpatrick, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 125 West 19th st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GENTIL.—In Paris, France, on 26th January, Julia Davis, wife of Theodore Gentil, and daughter of the late Charles Aug. Davis and Julia De Kay Davis, deceased, all of New-York.

GIBBONS.—On Friday, Feb. 13, Anna C., relict of Charles Gibbons.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 206 West 15th st., on Monday morning, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HERDER.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874, Maria Louisa, wife of Nicholas D. Herder.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 16th, at 1 o'clock, from No. 51 West 130th st., Harlem.

MINER.—On Friday, Feb. 13, 1874, Allen B. Miner, oldest son of the late Capt. Allen and Fanny Miner, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of 35th st. and 5th av., on Monday morning, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Newark for interment.

PEREZ.—At the City of Mexico, on Jan. 7, 1874, Manuel Perez, of the firm of M. Perez & Obarrio, of this City, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Gabriel Obarrio, No. 163 Lexington av., at 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning, the 16th inst. The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., where a solemn high mass will be offered up at 10 o'clock.

REIMER.—Feb. 13, at 5 A. M., John Werner, youngest son of F. W. Reimer and his wife Annie, aged 7 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 199 Harrison st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 1 P. M.

SCRYMSER.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, of congestion of the brain, David A. Scrymser, in the 53d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Little, No. 24 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
Will give a reception to the
OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE POLARIS,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, AT 8 o'clock,
IN THE
LARGE HALL OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHIEF JUSTICE DALY WILL PRESIDE.

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the distinguished Arctic explorer, will describe the Arctic regions, and the progress of Arctic discovery.

Capts. Buddington, Tyson, Chester, and Morton will participate in the proceedings. The Arctic will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

Tickets can be obtained free of charge at the rooms of the society, Cooper Institute, or at the office of the Cooper Union.

ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH,
Recording Secretary.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY DAILY RECEIVED that the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER is the only specific in kidney and bladder diseases:

Toronto, Dec. 29, 1873.

I acknowledge with much pleasure the great benefit I derived from the use of the Bethesda Mineral Water in an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. The prompt relief from intense agony can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly afflicted. I have prescribed the "Bethesda Water" in several cases of kidney disease, and always with benefit to the patient. I think it probable that the actual curative principle is something so attenuated that it has escaped the grasp of chemical analysis, but whether the cure be the result of "similia similibus" or "contraria contrariis," I am well pleased to know that, through your agency, sufferers from disease of the urinary organs have a good remedy within their reach at a reasonable cost.

D. L. OLIPHANT, M. D.

Reception-rooms and depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.
A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"CLIQUOT GALOP," Herrmann, 30c.; "El Fresco Waltz," Simmons, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Galop and Lancers, 35c. each; "Jockey Galop," Aronson, 40c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring," Waltz, 30c.; "Aida," (Wels,) 75c.; "Lohengrin," (Leybach,) $1; "Shepherd Boy," (four hands), Wilson, 50c.; also, new songs by Thomas, Millard, Gans, Gabriel, and Sullivan, &c. C. H. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By Henry A. Daniels, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATORY SERVICES
of the
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, C. P. C.,
Feb. 22, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., Pastor, will preside.

Rev. DR. SUNDERLAND, of Washington, D. C., Chaplain of the United States Senate, will preach in the morning.

Rev. JOS. T. DURYEA, D. D., Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, D. D., Rev. Dr. BALL.

Rev. DR. DOWLING, of the Baptist Church,

Rev. DR. CROOKS, of the Methodist Church, and others will take part.

Mr. TALMAGE will preach in the evening at 7:30.

WM. M. PIERSON, Clerk of Sessions,
Central Presbyterian Church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 5th av. and 11th st., Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, Pastor.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Special Services —The special series of religious services held in this church during the past two weeks will be continued on the evenings of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Preaching by eminent ministers. All are cordially invited to attend.

PREACHING TO THE PEOPLE.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
will preach in
COOPER UNION, LARGE HALL,
On SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Quinquagesima Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL.B. Seats free.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor,
will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH 2d av. and 10th st.
SUNDAY MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock,
And in Steinway Hall
AT 7:45 IN THE EVENING.
Subject—"How to Enter the New Life."

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey streets.—Rev. William D. Thompson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Rev. Robert Crook, LL.D. of T. C. D., will preach at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. A kind welcome to all.

ABOUT FALSE PROPHETS.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject: "The Popular Clergy and the Falsehoods They Teach."

ABBOTT.—THE PASTOR OF THE WASHINGTON Square Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—At 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., Prof. Wm. Everett, of Harvard University, will preach. The public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and choral service at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at each service.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., Mrs. Abbey N. Burnham lectures 10:30 A. M. and Dr. R. T. Hallock at 7:30 P. M. The children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Sunday, Feb. 15, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALISTS OF New-York will be held at the usual place, Madison av., near 27th st., to-day, at 2 o'clock. All invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Evening subject—"Esau and His Mess of Pottage," a sermon to young people. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 45th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in the church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON AV., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Reward of Spiritual Perseverance." Evening subject—"Conscience, What it Is and How to Follow It." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3. Prayer-meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 47th st.—Hours of services 10:30 A. M., and 4 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon. Rev. Samuel Cook, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach in the evening.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—MORNING prayer, sermon, and holy communion 10:30; evening prayer; (seats free;) sermon on eighth commandment 3:30; evening prayer; sermon by Rev. P. B. Morgan, the Evangelist, 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Springfield, Mass., will preach. Subject, morning—"Jesus, the Carpenter's Son." Evening—"Compulsory Education." Seats free.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner of 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45; evening at 7:45. Subject—"Will He cast off forever?"

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Resurrection of the Dead and the Translation of the Living."

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE—Calvary Chapel—4th av., between 21st and 22d sts.—Rev. A. Gary, from France, will preach to-day at 10:45 A. M.; seats free.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Extra religious services for ten days, commencing Sunday, Feb. 15, at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M., each day, conducted by Revs. J. S. Inskip, Wm. McDonald, and John E. Cookman, Pastor. Come and see.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. —Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., W. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Services every Sabbath at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Thos. Armitage, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher of the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Suppression of Vice." The Pastor's Bible class, free to all, meets at 3:30 P. M.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL lecture to ladies, MONDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., at Robinson Hall, 16th st., three doors west of Broadway and near 5th av. Subject—"Strong Chests for Women and Children." Admittance free. This lecture is preparatory to a new course of three lectures, to be illustrated by manikins. This is an entire new course of lectures, and will give ladies who could not gain admittance to her first course in this City an opportunity of hearing her.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Bishop Cummins will preach in Steinway Hall, Sunday morning, Feb. 15, at 10:45 o'clock, and at Lyric Hall Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Seats always free.

REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., OF Brooklyn, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday evening, 15th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH ST., NEAR Lexington av., Rev. C. W. Morrill, Rector.—Quinquagesima Sunday, hours, 8, 10, 10:30, 11 A. M., 4, 7:30 P. M.; Ash Wednesday, hours, 7:70, 10, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Seats free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D AV. AND 10th st., Rev. Dr. Rylance, Rector.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the evening service Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., will preach. Subject—"Moral Responsibility."

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, HARLEM, (127TH st. and 4th av.)—Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in this church Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at 7:30.

THE NEXT SERMON IN THE COURSE UNDER the appointment of an association of clergymen in this City, upon "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion," will be given to-morrow evening, Feb. 15, at 7:30 P. M., in St. Mark's Church, 10th st. and 2d av., by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D. Subject—"Moral Responsibility and Physical Law."

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OF THE Ladies' Association in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove, Rockland County, N. Y., will be held in Trinity Chapel, 25th st., on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at 7:30 o'clock, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., presiding. Sermon by Rev. J. N. Galleher, Zion Church.

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. ALMON GUNNISON will preach at the gr. at hall of Cooper Union, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Subject—"Mother Un the [illegible]"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

5000	West. Un.	76¾
5000	do.	77
1600	do. c.	77
1000	do. b3.	77⅛
100	do. s3.	77
900	do. c.	77⅛
700	do.	77⅛
200	Pac. Mail	43⅜
100	Rock Island s3.	108¾
100	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	104⅝
700	do. b3.	104¾
100	do. b10.	104¾
600	do.	104¾
200	do. s3.	104¾
324	Del., Lack & W.	111⅞
610	do.	112
400	do.	112⅛
800	do.	112
100	do. b3.	112
300	Lake Shore	82⅝
100	do.	82¾
100	do. s3.	82⅝
1100	do.	82¾
800	do. s3.	82¾
1000	do. s3.	82⅞
600	do. b3.	82⅞
2000	do.	82⅞
100	Han. & St. Jo.	31¾
50	do.	32¼
600	Un. Pac. s3.	35⅝
500	do.	35⅝
300	do. b3.	35½
1600	do. c.	35½
200	do. s3.	35½
400	do.	35½
100	Pac. R. of Mo. s3.	48½
100	Ohio & Miss. s3.	34
100	do. b3.	34

600	North-western	58¾
100	do. c.	58⅞
700	do.	59
100	do.	58⅞
100	do. c.	58¾
200	do.	59¼
900	do.	59⅛
100	do. b5.	59⅛
300	do.	59⅛
100	do. s3.	59
200	do. s3.	59⅛
100	North-west. Pf.	76¼
100	C., C., C. & Ind. c.	85½
200	do.	85½
100	do.	85⅝
100	St. Paul b3.	47¼
600	do.	47¼
100	do. c.	47¼
145	N. Y., N. H. & H.	130
1100	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	21¼
600	do.	21⅛
200	do. c.	21¼
300	do. b3.	21⅜
300	do.	21⅜
100	do. b10.	21⅝
50	do.	21¾
400	do.	21⅜
600	do. b3	21½
400	do.	21½
500	Tol. & Wab.	53⅛
100	do. s3.	53
100	do. c.	53⅛
500	Bost., H. & Erie	1⅞
300	do. c.	1⅞
500	do.	2
100	C., C. & I. C.	32⅛
100	do. c.	32¼
100	do. b3.	32¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. b. c.	120
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64 b. c.	119¼
1,000	U.S.5-20C.'65	119⅞
6,000	do. 12.	120
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 12.	119⅞
5,000	do. b. c.	119¾

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new c.	119⅛
2,500	do. 12.	119¼
9,500	do. b. c.	119¼
1,000	U.S.5-20R.'67	119¼
2,000	U.S.5-20C.'67	119⅞
500	do. small	119
10,000	U.S.6s,Cur. 12.	116¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, New, b. c. c	85
2,000	Tenn. 6s, Old, b. c. c	85¼
4,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	66½
1,000	Tenn 6s N., ex coup.	66⅛
1,000	do.	66
4,000	N. C. 6s, S. T. 1st class	10¼
1,000	N. C. 6s, S. T. 2d class	10½
1,000	N. C. 6s, S T. 3d class	10¼
3,000	Mo. 6s	93½
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	93¼
10,000	do.	93½
2,000	Erie 3d M.	100⅛
1,000	Long Dk. B.	98⅛
1,000	Mich. S. S. F.	103¾
3,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	96
3,000	U. Pac. 1st M.	86⅛
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	83
3,000	do.	82¼
2,000	U. P. 10s, In.	83½
2,000	do.	83¾
2,000	L. S. C. R. B.	96⅝
6,000	do.	96½
1,000	A. & T. H. In.	79
1,000	C.&N.W.1stM.	100
1,000	C.& N. W. Con. Coup. G. B.	86¾
10,000	T. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	88
3,000	Gt. W. 2d	85
5,000	C.R.I.&Pac.7s.	104½
5,000	St.L.&I.M.1st.	96½
3,000	M.&St.P.I.&M. Div.	82
6,000	M.&St.P.2d M.	80
1,000	C.,C.&I.C.1st.	90½
10,000	do.	90¼
5,000	C.,C.&I.C. 2d	68
10,000	B.H.&Erie1st.	30⅞
5,000	Can. So. 1st M.	70
10,000	D.&H.1st,'84	102
1,000	West. U. T. 7s.	96½
25	Con. Bank	80
10	Ger. Am. Bk.	94
100	Mar. Ld. & Mg.	8⅞
6	D. & H. C. b. c.	118½
40	do.	118¾
50	do. s3.	118½
100	Am. Coal b. c.	70
50	Con. Coal b. c.	49⅛
100	do.	49
400	West. U. T. b. c.	77⅛
500	do. b3.	77¼
100	do. s3.	77⅛
1900	do.	77¼
900	do. c.	77¼
200	do. s3.	77⅛
400	do.	77⅛
100	do. s3.	77
300	do. b3.	77⅛
100	Pac. M. b. c. c.	43⅜
200	do.	43⅜
500	do. b3.	43½
500	do. b3.	43⅝
100	do.	43½
100	N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.	104¾
400	do. c.	104¾
800	do. b3.	104⅞
165	do.	104⅞
300	do.	104¾
100	do.	104⅞
75	do.	105
100	do.	104¾
200	do.	104⅞
100	Am. Dis. T.	57

200	At. & Pac. T. b. c.	18½
100	do.	18⅜
200	U. S. Express	72
600	Erie Railway b. c.	48¾
100	Panama b. c.	116¾
50	do.	117
100	Harlem	130½
500	do. b. c.	130¾
200	do.	130⅞
100	do.	131
300	C. & Pitts. R. G.	89
100	L.S.&M.S. b.c.b4.	82⅞
1800	do. s3.	82⅞
500	do.	82⅞
900	U. Pac. b. c.	35½
200	do. c.	35½
600	do. s3.	35½
1800	do. b3.	35⅝
4500	do.	35⅝
1000	do. c.	35⅝
1100	do. s3.	35⅝
300	do. s20.	35⅝
75	do.	35⅜
800	do.	35⅝
7	N. J. Cen.	108
800	C. N. West. b. c.	59
100	do. s3.	59
300	do.	59¼
900	do.	59⅛
500	do. s3.	59
500	do.	59
200	do.	59⅛
100	C. & N.W.Pf.b.c.c.	76¼
100	do. s3.	76⅛
400	do.	76¼
13	New-Jersey b. c.	122
50	Chi. & R. I.	108¼
100	do. b. c. s3.	108¼
200	C.,C.,C.& I. b.c.	85⅝
100	do.	86
200	do.	85¾
10	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	130
50	C. M. & St. P. b.c.	47¼
400	do.	47½
100	do. c.	47½
500	do.	47⅝
100	C.M.&St.P.P.b.c.c.	73½
233	do.	73½
100	do. c.	73½
200	do.	73⅝
100	do.	73¾
100	do.	73⅞
100	T. & Wab. b. c.	53
200	do.	53⅛
200	do. b3.	53⅛
200	B., H. & E. b. c.	2
100	D., L.&W. b.c.b3.	112¼
200	do. b3.	112
100	do. b3.	112⅞
500	do.	112
85	do.	111⅞
400	do.	112
35	do.	111¾
300	do. b3.	112⅛
200	Mor. & Es. b. c.	92½
300	do. b3.	92½
100	Pac. R. of Mo. b.c.	43¾
400	At. & P. Pf. b. c.	21⅜
200	do. b3.	21½
700	do. c.	21½
100	do. c.	21⅜
700	do.	21⅜
100	Ohio & M. b. c.	34
100	C.,C.&I.C. b.c.c.	32¼
800	do.	32⅛
200	do. s3.	32⅜
100	do. b60.	32½
100	do. b6.	32½
200	do. c.	32⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500	Western Union	77
500	do.	77⅛
500	do. s3.	77
400	do.	77
100	do. c.	76⅞
100	do.	76⅞
400	do. b3.	77
100	Pacific Mail s3.	43¼
100	do.	43⅜
300	Am. Dist. Tel.	57
100	do.	58
100	do.	58½
100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	104¾
100	Lake Shore b3.	82⅞
200	do. s3.	82¾
800	do.	82¾
1000	do.	82⅝
1500	Union Pac. s3.	35½
100	do. b3.	35⅝
900	do.	35½
1000	do. s3.	35⅜
300	do.	35⅜
700	do. s3.	35¼
3100	do.	35¼
100	do. b3.	35⅜
2700	do.	35⅜
200	do. c.	35⅜
500	do. s3.	35¼
900	do.	35¼
3500	do.	35⅛
500	do.	35¼
2000	do.	35⅜
1500	do.	35½

18	C., C. C. & Ind.	85¾
18	do.	86
100	North-western	59
100	do.	58⅞
100	do. b10.	58¾
300	do.	58¾
500	do.	58⅝
100	do. b3.	58⅞
100	do. b10.	58⅞
1000	do.	58⅝
200	do.	58¾
500	do.	58⅞
200	North-west. Pf.	76⅛
100	do. c.	76¼
100	Rock Island c.	108¼
100	do.	108¼
100	St. Paul s3.	47½
300	St. Paul Pf.	73⅝
100	Tol. & Wabash	53
100	do.	52⅞
100	Ohio & Miss. b3.	34
100	do. b3.	34⅛
50	do.	34⅛
300	do.	34
100	Col., Cin. & I. C.	32¼
100	do. s3.	32¼
200	At. & Pac. Pf. b3.	21½
300	do.	21½
100	do. b3.	21⅝
75	do.	21⅜
500	do.	21½
600	do. b3.	21½
500	do. b3.	21⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	West. Un. Tel. Bonds b. c.	96½
3,000	C.Pac.G.B.b.c.	96⅛
200	Con.C.of M'd. b. c.	49⅛
300	do.	49½
20	do.	49
100	do.	49⅝
200	do.	49¾
200	Quicksil.Min.b.c.	34
100	Quicksilver Pf.	40
500	West. Un. T. b. c.	77
200	do. s3.	77
400	do. b3.	77⅛
500	do.	77⅛
500	do.	77
1000	do.	77⅛
100	do. b3.	77⅛
300	do.	77
1500	At. & Pac. T. b. c.	18⅜
200	do.	18¼
12	Wells-Fargo Ex.	78
200	do. b. c.	78
500	Pac.M.S.C.b.c.s3.	43¼
400	do.	43¼
100	do.	43½
300	do. b3.	43½
400	Ch. & R. I. b. c. s3.	108⅛
300	do.	108
200	T.,W.&W. b. c. b3.	53
200	Ch., B. & Q. b. c.	110

1500	Union Pac. b. c.	35⅜
400	do.	35½
4200	do.	35⅝
1700	do. b3.	35¾
1700	do. c.	35⅝
400	do. s3.	35⅝
1500	do. b3.	35¾
200	do. s3.	35⅝
100	do. s20.	35¼
100	do. s30.	35¼
300	do. s30.	35⅜
200	Harlem b. c.	131¾
400	do. b3.	131½
600	do.	131¾
400	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	82¾
100	do. b3.	82⅞
1200	do.	82¾
100	Ch.&N.W.b. c. b3.	58⅞
100	do. c.	58¾
500	do.	59
200	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3.	76⅛
100	do.	76¼
200	C.,C.,C.&I.b.c.b30.	86
100	Ohio & Miss Pf.	64
100	Han. & St. Joseph	31¾
300	do. b. c.	31¾
200	do.	31½
200	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	32¼
100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	21½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120⅛
5,000	Erie 1st	103
6,000	N.W.C.C.G.B.	86¾
15,000	N. Mo. 1st	87½
4,000	Un. Pac. L. G.	82¾
100	Consol. Coal	49¾
100	West. Union s3.	76⅞
300	do.	77
100	do.	76⅞
500	do. b3.	76⅞
300	do.	76⅞
200	At. & Pac. Tel.	18¼
340	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	104¾
100	do. b3.	104⅞
100	Erie Railway	48¾
100	do.	48⅞
5	Adams Express	98
100	Pacific Mail	43½
100	do. s3.	43⅜
200	do.	43⅜
500	do.	43¼
100	do.	43⅛
300	do. s3.	43⅛
100	do.	43
300	do. s3.	43
200	do.	43⅛
200	Pittsburg b3.	88⅞
500	Harlem	132
500	do.	132¼
50	do.	132¾
700	do.	133
300	do.	133½
200	do.	133¼
100	Lake Shore b3.	82⅞
200	do.	82¾
500	do.	82⅝
1200	North-western	58¾
100	do. b10.	58⅞

100	North-west. Pf.	76¼
200	do.	76⅛
400	do. s3.	76
500	Union Pacific	35¾
2800	do.	35⅝
1300	do.	35½
400	do. b3.	35½
400	do. s3.	35½
700	do.	35½
100	Rock Island b3.	108⅛
100	do.	108
100	C., C., C. & Ind.	86¼
100	New-Jersey Cen.	107½
100	St. Paul	47⅜
800	do.	47¼
100	do. b3.	47¼
100	St. Paul Pf.	73¾
300	Del., Lack. & W.	111⅞
188	do.	112
100	Tol. & Wab. c.	52⅞
200	do. b3.	52⅞
700	do.	52¾
300	do. b3.	52¾
100	do. s3.	52⅝
100	do.	52⅝
100	Boston, H. & Erie	1⅞
400	do.	2
200	do. b3.	2
100	Chic., B. & Q.	110⅞
320	do.	111
400	Ohio & Miss.	34
100	C., C. & I. C. b10.	32⅜
700	do.	32¼
200	Pac. R. of Mo. b3.	44
100	do.	43¾
200	At. & Pac. Pf. b3.	21⅝
300	do. s3.	21½
300	do.	21½

SATURDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The week closed on a very easy Money market for all responsible borrowers. The Stock Exchange firms had their wants amply provided for at 4@5 ⅌ cent., and balances were offered to the prominent dealers in the Public Funds as low as 2@3 ⅌ cent. In the discount line, a ready sale was found for the best grades of commercial paper at 5½@7, generally at 6 ⅌ cent. per annum. The offerings of favorite names were quite moderate. The City Bank exhibit shows an addition of $819,200 to the line of legal-tender averages, with, however, a loss of $2,533,500 of specie. The deposit item is $288,100 less than on the preceding return. The loan and discount average is enlarged $979,900. The aggregate reserve of legal-tender notes and Gold coin in excess of the 25 ⅌ cent. required by the National Banking act is $23,917,725 on the present statement, as against $25,557,950 on the previous showing.

The dealings in Gold were moderate in amount, within the extremes of 112⅝@112¾, the speculation assuming a more confident temper toward the close, stimulated in part by the loss of specie reserve reported on the Bank return. The final quotations were 112¾@112⅞. The Foreign Exchange market has been quoted firm on the basis of $4 85 for prime 60-day bankers' bills, and $4 88½ on sight drafts, with, however, a limited inquiry reported. The Coin interest disbursements through the Treasury Office, for the week, were $532,000. The redemptions in Gold on the principal of the Public Debt, during the week, reached $588,000. The week's Customs add up $2,500,190.

The Public Funds met with an unusually good investment demand, and closed up much stronger in price, the Five-twenties of 1867 advancing to 120⅛@120¼. The Savings Banks were reported as free buyers of the later issues of the gold-bearing bonds. The Stock Exchange speculation, though not very brisk, was, on the whole, quite firm as to values on most of the favorites on the general list, and the later transactions indicated a rather buoyant temper. In State bonds a moderate business was noted. The Railway Mortgages of the better class were in good request on investment account. The Central Pacific Sixes were again sought after on foreign orders, and some purchases were reported for Frankfort, with 96¼@96⅜ as the closing figures.

Closing Quotations—FEB. 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119¾	120
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	120⅛
American Gold	112⅝	112¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	104⅝	104¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	108
Pacific Mail	43¼	43
St. Paul Common	47¼	47¼
Ohio and Mississippi	34	33⅞
Western Union	76¾	76⅞
Union Pacific	35⅝	35½
Lake Shore	82½	82¾
Toledo and Wabash	52⅞	52⅝
Harlem	130	132¾
North-west	58¼	58¾
North-west Preferred	76	76
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅛	32¼
Adams Express	98½	97¾
United States Express	72	72
Wells-Fargo Express	77½	77½
American Express	65	64¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	112	111⅞
Central New-Jersey	108¼	107¾
Panama	116½	116¾
St. Paul Preferred	73½	73¾
Erie	48¾	48⅞
Atlantic and Pacific	20½	21½
A. and P. Telegraph	18¼	18¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	120
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	120¼
5-20 reg., '62	117
5-20 coup., '62	117¾
Called bonds, '62	113
5-20 reg., '64	118¾
5-20 coup., '64	119½
5-20 reg., '65	118⅞
5-20 coup., '65	120
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118¾

5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119⅜
5-20 reg., '67	119¼
5-20 coup., '67	120⅛
5-20 reg., '68	119¼
5-20 coup., '68	119⅞
10-40 reg.	112
10-40 coup.	115⅞
5s, coup., '81	113¼
6s, currency	116¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100
N. Y. Cen. 1st, reg.	104
N. Y. Cen. 1st, coup.	104⅞
Erie 1st Extended	102⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100
Erie 3d 7s, '83	100
Long Dock Bonds	98⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103½
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101½
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	98
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	101
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	98½
M. Cen. con. 7s, 1902	97⅝
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	109
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	99
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.	103½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102
Cleve. & Tol. new bds.	95
C., P. & A., old bds.	99⅞
C., P. & A., new bds.	97
Det., M. & T. bds.	97¼
Buf. & Erie, new bs.	95
L. Shore div. bds.	95¾
L. S. con. coup. bds.	96
L. S. con. reg. bds.	96½
Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo.	98⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	96¼
C. Pac. St. Aid Bds.	103½
Union Pac. 1st	86
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	82½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	83½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	103
B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	93
Alton & T. H. 1st	99
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	98
C. & N. W. Con. Bds.	93
Chic. & N. W. 1st	100
C.& N.W.coup. g. bs.	86½
C.,C.,C.& I.1st 7s,S.F.	101

Ia. Midland 1st 8s	90
D., L. & W. 1st	102
D., L. & W. 2d	103
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	95¾
T. & W. 1st. S. L. Div.	87¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d	91
Han. & Naples 1st	80½
Gt. West. 1st, '88	93½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	89
Gal. & Chic. Ext'd	100
Gal. & Chic. 2d	97
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	104½
Morris & Essex 2d	99
N. J. Cen. 1st, new	103½
N. J. Cen. conv.	101
P., F. W. & C. 1st	104½
P., F. W. & C. 2d	100¼
P., F. W. & C. 3d	98
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	98
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	88
Chic. & Alton Inc.	100
O. & M. con. S. F.	93¼
Ohio & Miss. con.	92¼
Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	81¼
St. L. & I. M. 2d	84¼
M.& S.P.1st 7 3-10 PD	95
M.& S.P. 7s gold, R.D.	88
M.& S.P. 1st, LaC.D.	91½
M.& S.P. 1st, I. & D.	86
M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M.	80
Mil. & St. P. 2d	79½
Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
Chic. & Mil. 1st	95
Chi., C. & I. 1st	90¼
Col., C. & I. 2d	68
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	88½
T., P. & W. con. 7s	67
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
B., H. & E. 1st	30¾
B., H. & E. guar'd	40
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	74
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s	56

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old	84½
T. 6s, old, ex Coup.	65⅜
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	84
T. 6s, new, ex Coup.	66
Tenn. 6s, new series	66¼
Virginia 6s, old	37
Va. 6s, new bds.	44
Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	51
Va. 6s, Def. bds.	11⅛
Georgia 6s	75
Georgia 7s, Ind.	78
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J.	35
N. C. N. C. R., A.& O.	35
N.C.N.C.,7 off, J.&J.	30
N.C.N.C.,7 off, A.&O.	27½
N. C. Fund. Act, '66	23½
N.C.Sp'l Tax, Class 1	10¼

N.C.Sp'l Tax, Class 2	10¼
N.C.Sp'l Tax, Class 3	10¼
South Carolina 6s	25
S. Car. 6s, J. & J.	9½
S. Car. 6s, A. & O.	15
Missouri 6s	93½
Mo.6s,H.&St.J.Iss.	91½
Mo. Asylum or Un'y.	90
Ark. 6s, Funded	32
A.7s,L.R.P.B.& N.O.	16
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	96
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	96
Indiana 5s	101
Mich 6s, '78-'79	95
Mich. 6s, '83	95
N. Y. Reg., B'ty L.	105
N. Y. Coup., B'ty L.	105

Mr. Charles A. Easton sums up the Cotton movement of the week and season thus:

	Receipts.	Stock.	—Exported to— Gt. B'n.	Con't.
New-Orleans	55,920	340,324	12,080	22,467
Mobile	9,042	65,548	....	3,493
Galveston	14,895	116,080	8,190	5,110
Florida	260	....	....	....
Savannah	14,088	89,387	2,000	5,116
Charleston	9,324	54,953	3,590	2,983
New-York	16,225	120,323	9,392	666
Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	9,467	61,497	7,871	502
Total this week	129,221	848,118	43,132	40,337
Previously reported	2,659,204	....	957,695	471,334
Total since Sept. 1, 1873	2,788,425	848,118	1,000,827	511,671
Same time last y'r	2,463,086	524,490	987,195	486,329
Excess	325,339	323,628	13,632	25,342

The following are the Earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first weeks of February:

1874	$134,997 04
1873	122,512 12
Increase for week	$12,484 92

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—6 hhds. Tobacco, 32 cases Agricultural Implements, 6,776 Staves, 1,710 bales Cotton, 1,086 bags Oil-cake, 96 pks. Clocks, 33 bales Furs, 1,543 bxs. Bacon, 100 bags Coffee, 36,279 bushels Corn, 2,903 bxs. Cheese, 32 cases Linens.

By the steamer City of New-York, for Liverpool—58 cases Drugs, 8,542 bxs. Cheese, 8,475 bushels Corn, 417 bxs. Meat, 1 case Furs, 4 cases Silk, 1,428 bxs. Bacon, 285 tcs. Lard, 35 pks. Tallow, 41 bbls. Tongues, 2 bbls. Bladders, 101 pks. Game, 123 pks. Agricultural Implements, 96 pks. Sewing-machines, 1,311 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—15 cases Tobacco, 530 bbls. Pork, 105 tcs. Beef, 82 bxs. Tobacco, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 2,550 bbls. Flour, 852 bxs. Bacon, 375 bags Oil-cake, 202 bxs. Hams, 55 hhds. Tallow, 300 bags Clover-seed, 200 tcs. Lard, 21 cases Machinery, 50 bbls. Apples, 8 cases Belting, 13 cases Tongues, 78 pks. Grease.

By the bark Nellie, for Venice—2,325 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer Hermann, for Bremen—500 bags Clover-seed, 75 bbls. Beef, 8 pks. Provisions, 158 hhds. Tobacco, 594 cases Tobacco, 4,702 bags Rye, 255 bbls. Resin, 6 bales Skins, 173 rolls Leather, 271 sacks Ore, 63 pks. Agricultural Implements, 16 bbls. Flour, 50 bales Cotton, 10 bbls. Casings, 26 pks. Wheels.

By the steamer Anna, for Rotterdam—9 pks. Machinery, 18 pks. Pumps, 150 pks. Hides, 100 bags Clover-seed, 500 tcs. Lard, 33 cases Veneers, 61,200 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner E. Leo, for St. Pierre—622 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Corn-meal, 500 bushels Corn, 25 bbls. Beef, 25 bbls. Pork, 5 tcs. Hams, 28 bxs. Lard, 44 pks. Biscuits, 50 bxs. Fish, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bxs. Kerosene, 4,000 Staves, 200 Shooks.

By the ship Talbot, for London—24 pks. Machinery, 12,000 Staves, 971 bbls. Resin, 4,513 bbls. Flour, 7,400 bushels Wheat, 414 pks. Agricultural Implements, 36 cases Sewing-machines.

By the brig R. Dillon, for Tarragona—75,120 Staves.

By the brig Clarabelle, for Cienfuego—2,393 Shooks, 30,000 Hoops, 120 Empty Hogsheads, 35 kegs Nails.

By the ship Manana V, for Alicante, &c.—400 hhds. Tobacco, 32,400 Staves.

By the bark Ricardo III., for Genoa—16,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Juliet C. Clark, for Cardenas—850 bags Rice, 83 bxs. Oil, 75 pks. Lard, 25 bxs. Tobacco, 17 bbls. Hams, 50 bbls. Plaster, 3 bbls. Peas, 1,500 Shooks, 31,800 Hoops, 80 Empty Hogsheads, 15 pks. Rope, 25 bxs. Cheese, 5 tcs. Hams.

By the bark Fredani, for Cork—3,082 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The First Troop, Washington Greys, will celebrate their forty-first anniversary at their armory, Broadway and Forty-fifth street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform. By order of the Adjutant General, this troop has been detached from the Third Brigade, and assigned to duty at the head-quarters of the First Division. The State Inspector General will examine the books of the troop on Thursday next. The troop will assemble at the arsenal on March 16 for inspection by Major Gen. Morris.

Mr. James Brown, President of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, acknowledges the receipt of the donation of $4,261 96 from the Seventh Regiment, being the proceeds of the recent charity ball given by the regiment.

The Ninth Regiment has adopted the use of the bugle for sounding the assembly in place of the drum-taps heretofore used. Next to the adoption of a breech-loading weapon, this is the most practical improvement introduced into the ranks of the National Guard, and the Ninth deserves great credit for taking the initiative. The regiment will assemble at the armory, for inspection by Major Gen. Morris, on March 18. The following officers in this regiment were commissioned during the month of January: Richard W. Morris, Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas D. Cottman, resigned; George Auld, First Lieutenant, vice John F. Smith, resigned.

Private S. Salitz, of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, was buried with military honors on Friday last. Mr. Salitz had been an honorable member of the regiment since the year 1860, having served with it throughout the late war. The following members of the drum corps have been expelled for various causes: Sergt. Henry Brooks, Albert Floss, and Julius Brooks. A meeting will be held on Friday evening to take measures in reference to the adoption of a new uniform. The design proposed is in imitation of that worn by the Prussian Guard.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, will hold a reception and promenade concert in honor of the opening of its new armory, Broadway, corner of Forty-fifth street, to-morrow evening. The music will be furnished by Dodworth's Band. The regiment issued invitations last Fall for a similar entertainment, which was frustrated by the damage to the armory by fire. The books of the regiment will be examined by the Inspector General on Thursday next. The regiment will assemble at the arsenal for inspection on March 2.

The new Company K now forming for the Thirteenth received a reinforcement, Wednesday night, of seven new members. An election for officers will be held this week, and aspirants for commissioned and non-commissioned officers should make application at once, as there are still several places open. The set of resolutions adopted by I Company on the death of Lieut. John W. Deacon have been handsomely engrossed by Mr. W. V. Deacon, a member of the regiment, and will shortly be presented to the family of deceased.

The following officers received their commissions during the month of January: George W. Kempton, First Lieutenant, vice L. L. Laidlaw, resigned; George E. Stephenson, Second Lieutenant, vice John W. Deacon, resigned; Andrew F. Tomes, Second Lieutenant, vice William J. Brooks, resigned.

Col. Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has issued an order to the following effect: The regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, at 8 P. M., as follows: Companies F, G, D, and I on Fridays, Feb. 20 and March 6; Companies H, C, B, E, and A on Fridays, Feb. 27 and March 13. The following promotions and appointments are announced: First Lieut. Charles D. Topping to be Captain C Company, vice Tate, resigned; First Lieut. John H. Horsfall to be Captain I Company, vice Duckworth, deceased; Lieut. John C. Wilmerding to be First Lieutenant H Company, vice Ritchie, promoted; Lieut. John Waydell to be First Lieutenant A Company, vice Briggs, resigned; First Sergt. Robert J. Anderton to be Second Lieutenant F Company, vice Beckwith, resigned; Private William Gregory to be Second Lieutenant A Company, vice Waydell, promoted; P. S. Gilmore to be band leader, with rank of Sergeant Major.

Sergt. Thomas D. Miller was elected Second Lieutenant of Company E. The following officers in this regiment were commissioned during the month of January: John T. Camp, Lieutenant Colonel, vice D. S. Brown, resigned; William J. Carmichael, Second Lieutenant, vice J. C. Wilmerding, promoted.

The *Guidon*, a journal issued weekly under the auspices of the regiment, is publishing a series of interesting articles on "Rifle Practice."

The field officers, non-commissioned staff, and Companies A, B, E, and K, of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, assembled at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, on Thursday evening. The third of the series of band concerts took place at the armory last evening, and was well attended. Alfred H. Williams has been commissioned Captain, vice E. H. Norton, promoted.

On Saturday evening Mr. Geo. G. Dewitt, Jr., of Bronxville, was unanimously elected Major in the Twenty-seventh Infantry, vice Jenkins, declined. The Major elect is new, comparatively, to matters military, but possessed of a bearing and intelligence which give promise of a good soldier. Mr. Geo. B. Ackerman, of New-Rochelle, has been chosen to command Company C. On the 4th inst Company A, Capt. Sauvan, held its fourth annual ball at Morrisania. The ball was largely attended, and over forty of the members of the company appeared in the new full-dress uniform of the regiment.

The shooting-gallery belonging to the Thirty-second will be ready for use next week. Instead of candles, gas-pipes have been laid and holes inserted to admit enough gas to represent a candle, and Schneeloch, the armorer, has invented a target which does not require a marker. On Friday evening the books and papers of the Thirty-second were inspected by Gen. Morris. Capt. Finkelmeier, of Company C, was complimented upon the neatness of his papers and for keeping his books in accordance with the regulations. Capt. Finkelmeier is the designer of a large variety of medals for various regiments. The Board of Officers at their monthly meeting granted Capt. George Ross, of Company A, six months' leave of absence.

The following resignations of officers from the Forty-seventh Regiment have just been received at the Head-quarters of the Eleventh Brigade: Wm. H. Brownell, First Lieutenant; John A. Edwards, Second Lieutenant, E Company; Henry J. Richardson, First Lieutenant; Isaac J. Wardell, Second Lieutenant, B Company; John C. Rogers, First Lieutenant, Henry C. Swain, Second Lieutenant, A Company. It is mentioned that a detachment of the Grand Army of the Republic will shortly enter the armory of the Forty-seventh, in the shape of a new company. Capt. Perry, an intelligent veteran of the war, who carries his badge of honor in an empty sleeve, will command the new organization. At the regular monthly meeting of Company I, Capt. Lee Nutting, held a few evenings since, it was decided to have a reception in their new armory on Washington's Birthday. The tickets will only be issued to persons of the highest respectability, and the number will be limited. The room formerly occupied by Company I in the armory has been transferred to F Company, Capt. T. V. Tuttle. Resolutions of thanks have been adopted and will be presented to Louis Russel, Esq., for the flagstaff and eagle presented to Company I a short time since; also, to Alderman I. A. Connolly for procuring stoves and gas-fixtures for the new armory of the company.

As the lease of the Seventy-first Armory expires on May 1, strenuous efforts are being made by the commander, Col. Vose, to obtain its renewal for a term of years. Col. Vose, in conversation with the writer, stated that he believed that it would be detrimental to the regiment to compel its removal to the quarters, favored by the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, which are situated in the fifth story of a building located on the corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The present condition of the building is such that it would be necessary to expend at least $15,000 before it could be used as an armory. As the sum of $24,000 has recently been laid out in improving the armory at present occupied by the regiment, Col. Vose thought it would be false economy to insist on its removal. Another objection offered by the Colonel to the Ninth avenue building was its isolated position, making it very inconvenient for the majority of the members of the regiment to assemble there. After the committee had assigned regiments to all of the existing armories, he said they would unquestionably be obliged to lease an additional number of buildings to provide quarters for the remainder of the regiments. The following officers were commissioned in this regiment during the month of January: Capt. David B. Grant, Commissary of Subsistence, original; Edward A. McAlpin, First Lieutenant, vice G. N. Knight, resigned; Robert S. Orsor, First Lieutenant, vice S. Curtiss, promoted; John H. Stureke, Second Lieutenant, vice Robert S. Orsor, promoted.

The seventh annual ball of Company D, Seventy-ninth Regiment, (Highlanders,) will take place at the armory, No. 140 West Twenty-fourth street, on Monday evening, Feb. 23, to commemorate Washington's birth day. Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform. The regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, in Seventh avenue, on March 6, for inspection by the Inspector General of the State.

The Court-martial of Col. Andrew Stauf, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, was again adjourned by unanimous consent until Tuesday, the 24th inst., in consequence of the illness of the Judge Advocate.

The Ninth Brigade, Third Division, of Albany, will parade on Washington's birthday.

The military organization in Jefferson County, N. Y., is to be disbanded.

Judge Lawrence on Wednesday rendered a decision refusing to interfere in the difference which has arisen between the Park Commissioners and the Commissioners of Assessments, &c., of the new parade ground.

Adjt. Gen. John F. Rathbone has issued an order consolidating Troops B and C into one troop, and transferring the troop thus formed to the Third Regiment of Cavalry, to be designated as Troop "C," of that regiment, under command of First Lieut. John [illegible] same regiment, and will be designated as Troop "A" of that command.

During the month of May Gen. Morris will inspect the armories of the First and Second Divisions. In June the out-of-town organizations of the State will be inspected as follows: June 3, at Binghamton; June 4, at Norwich; June 5, at Elmira; June 6, at Corning; June 8, at Buffalo; June 10, at Rochester; June 13, at Ithaca; June 15, at Auburn; June 16, at Syracuse; June 17, at Oswego; June 18, at Watertown; June 20, at Utica; June 22, at Troy; June 23, at Albany; June 24, at Poughkeepsie; June 25, at Newburg; June 26, at Mount Vernon.

On Monday evening, Company A, Twenty-eighth battalion, Capt. Wandelt, danced in Apollo Hall, Williamsburg. It was a social gathering; only officers of the battalion being invited.

Apropos of the opening of practice at Creedmoor this Spring, the propriety of introducing targets of pasteboard men for the troops to practice upon has been suggested. It is proposed that these pasteboards be life size, the head counting as bull's-eye, the breast as centre, and the other portion of the body as outers.

Gen. Funk, the commandant of the Second Brigade, First Division, appeared on Wednesday before the State Examining Board. His examination was mainly as to his individual character and gentlemanly bearing as an officer of the State service, also regarding the Eleventh and Ninety-sixth Regiments trouble. Gen. Funk was represented by counsel, and the testimony was voluminous.

The fox-hunt proposed by Gen. Dakin, of the Fifth Brigade, is not the joke some have been led to surmise; nor is it intended that Long Island's sea-girt shore shall furnish the foxes. These necessary adjuncts to a fox-hunt are to be procured in advance by Gen. Dakin and set loose some time previous to the sound of the huntsman's horn. A number of gentlemen have accepted Gen. Dakin's invitation to join in the hunt, which will probably take place some time next month in the vicinity of Hempstead, Long Island.

THE "CHAIN GANG."

The following named prisoners were removed from the Tombs during the past week and taken to Sing Sing, in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Morris Higgins, rape, twenty years; John Almoryee, attempted arson, one year; Joseph Lopese, grand larceny, three years; John McLaughlin, petit larceny, two years and six months; Henry Smith, burglary, two years and six months; Joseph Collins, petit larceny, two years and six months; Joseph Brennan, petit larceny, two years and six months; William Graham, burglary, four years; Nicholas Meyer, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Smith, burglary, two years and six months; William King, burglary, two years and six months; James Connor, assault and battery, two years and six months; Thomas Reilly, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Davis, grand larceny, two years and six months; William H. Brown, grand larceny, two years and six months; William Wilson, burglary, two years and six months; Thomas Tracy, grand larceny, two years; Thomas Martha, arson, four years; William Evenes, petit larceny, one year; Charles Harper, burglary, two years and six months; Thomas Carrigan, manslaughter, two years; John Connors, grand larceny, three years; James H. Kennedy, petit larceny, one year, and Enoch Davis, grand larceny, two years and six months.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, yesterday, the following-named gentlemen were admitted to membership: H. Dollner, Philip D. Nash, Henry C. Pfefferle, and Henry F. Suan. A resolution of thanks was presented to Mr. Samuel Colgate for a valuable contribution of bound newspapers, including nineteen years (1840 to 1858) of the New-York *Shipping List*. Contributions of a like nature would be acceptable. The Committee on Rooms and Fixtures were instructed to find and report some suitable room in which to hold the meetings of the Board of Managers.... The receivers of grain met yesterday and passed resolutions relative to grading, receiving, and inspection of grain at the railroad termini. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Trade, and will be acted on by the Board of Managers at their meeting on Tuesday next.

JURISDICTION OF STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

The Glenham Manufacturing Company bankruptcy case came up before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, in the United States District Court. When the petition of bankruptcy was filed against the company the Marshal took possession. A Receiver had in the meantime been appointed and was in possession under the authority of the State Courts. After argument of counsel, Judge Blatchford postponed the consideration of jurisdiction for the purpose of determining what indemnity the Marshal shall receive if he surrender possession.

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

A further hearing of the Hardin will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Many witnesses were examined to prove the identity of Robert Walker. Ex-Judge Connolly said he knew him for several years in the Sixth Ward, and that he was a respectable man at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Cozens, for whom the Walkers worked upon their arrival in this country, also identified Robert; so, also, did Ex-Judge Osborn, Owen Brennan, and others. An inventory of Hardin's property was put in evidence.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92⅛. United States 10-40 Bonds, 103½, ex coupon. Erie Preferred, 69.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £32,000. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58f. 97½c.

6 P. M.—A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 58f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, steady; no transactions.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 17,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 9d.@8s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 35s.@36s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 14—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 14.—Petroleum, 32f. for Fine Pale American.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

A Superb Collection of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PICTURES, TO BE SOLD Thursday and Friday, FEB. 19 AND 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

The Artists represented in this sale are:

F. E. Church,	A. F. Bellows,	T. F. Rothermel,
A. Bierstadt,	Jas. M. Hart,	W. H. Beard,
W. T. Richards,	Jervis McEntee,	Julian Scott,
S. J. Grey,	G. Lambdin,	A. Parton,
E. Johnson,	J. W. Casilear,	Wm. Hart,
D. Johnson,	Paul Weber,	W. J. Heade,
S. G. Brown,	E. Moran,	A. Wyant,
A. T. Bricher,	A. Laurie,	E. L. ...entry,
W. Sonntag,	T. A. Richards,	P. Moran,
Jas. Hamilton,	V. D. V. Bonfield,	J. Cropsey,
E. D. Lewis,	F. Briscoe,	Homer Martin.

FOREIGN:

E. Verboeckhoven,	P. Van Schendel,	Carl Hubner,
Meyer Von Bremen,	B. C. Koek Koek,	Hersog,
Neuhys,	Kuwasseg,	Rosierse,

Also S. A. Neuhys' great picture of "William the Silent Entering Antwerp."

The entire collection now on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A GOOD MEMORY."—SEE ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY, 1874, just out; 25 cents, first post. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION! BOKER'S BITTERS. Beware of Counterfeits.

NEW-YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL BUILDING, 23D ST. AND 3D AV., Feb. 14, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

THOMAS C. SMITH, President.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Vice President.
ELIAS C. BENEDICT, Treasurer.
JOHN W. WHITFIELD, Secretary.

The following letter, read before the board, was ordered to be published:

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 11, 1874.

DEAR DOCTOR: It seems hardly possible that I can see again after eight years of blindness. Everything is so altered; places, things, and faces are changed as much as if I had been absent eight years. For this wonderful sight I am in a great measure indebted to yourself and to the institution you have in charge, for which you will please accept my thanks; also please express my gratefulness to the founder, managers, Directors, and all the officials connected with your hospital. I shall always look upon it as the haven from which I started out on [illegible]

Very truly, [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

OUR SPRING GOODS are constantly arriving, opened, and placed in stock. Next week we offer in SPRING GOODS an elegant assortment of SPRING CASHMERES, SERGES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS, CHALLEES, POPLINS, &c., &c., in exquisite shades and colorings. Also an extra assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS, which for the price cannot be surpassed in style and appearance.

ALSO,

ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRICS, PERCALES, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, &c. The CAMBRICS, which are in original designs and colorings, and exceedingly handsome, are specialties with this house, and comprise the finest assortment to be found in this City.

ALSO,

a superb assortment of SPRING CLOAKS, WALKING, PROMENADE, AND CARRIAGE JACKETS, handsomely trimmed, and in the latest Parisian and European styles.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN Men's Furnishing Department, viz., SCARFS, TIES, BOWS, WINDSORS, CRAVATS, FRENCH, IRISH, AND GERMAN. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, ENGLISH UMBRELLAS, SUSPENDERS, PERFUMERY, TOILET GOODS. Silk Handkerchiefs, choice styles for Neck wear; CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST JACKETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, 1 AND 2 BUTTONS.

A full line of LEATHER DRIVING GLOVES,

325 Dozen FRENCH HAND-MADE TUCKED BOSOMS from 25c. to $1 each, worth from 40c. to $1 75 each.

MEN'S READY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 each, formerly $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75 each.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c., made to measure at short notice.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co. MAKE Dress and Cloak Making A SPECIALTY, which, under superior management, they are enabled to furnish, in One to Three Days, the most costly Garments, as well as those of a moderate description.

No Disappointments.

Orders for MOURNING always have immediate attention. Charges very moderate.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. Stewart & Co. HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED THEIR STOCK OF House-keeping Goods, VIZ.:

4-4 IRISH LINENS, 25c., 30c., 35c. per yard upward.
11-4 HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS, only 85c. and 90c. per yard.

Huck Towels, nice quality, $1 25 per dozen upward. 5-8 Damask Napkins, 75c. per dozen upward. 6-4 Unbleached Table Damasks, 45c. per yard upward. 6-4 Bleached do., 50c. per yard upward. Unbleached Domestic Muslins, 6 1-4c., 8 1-2c., 10 1-2c. per yard. All the higher grades at proportionately low prices.

Also, an exceedingly attractive stock of Blankets, Flannels, Counterpanes,

CARPETS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, &c., comprising the latest and newest novelties. Offering an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants at prices less than similar qualities have been offered during these last ten years.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

A. T. Stewart & Co. Will exhibit on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, the latest novelties in PLAIN, COLORED, AND FANCY SILKS.

Also, a large purchase of their well-known makes of BLACK SILKS, at the recent extremely low prices. They will open choice assortments of seasonable DRESS FABRICS, among which will be ten cases extra fine PRINTED LINEN LAWNS at 25c. per yard, upward; about one-half their value. 1,000 pieces fast-colored PRINTS, new and choice patterns, only 10c. per yard; value, 12½c.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co. Are offering, at greatly reduced prices, the balance of their PARIS AND NEW-YORK READY-MADE SILK SUITS. Prices $30 each, upward. Among which are some of the most elegant and costly that have ever been imported.

POPLIN, MOHAIR, AND ALPACA DITTO, $10 each, upward.

Velvet and Cloth Sacques and Polonaise AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

A large invoice of Camel's Hair Shawls AT ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

An immense stock of Laces and Lace Goods.

A LARGE INVOICE OF ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED UNLAUNDRIED GOODS for Ladies' Under-wear.

A great variety of SASH RIBBONS at a reduction of 50 per cent. from former prices.

A splendid assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.

Forming the largest and most attractive assortment of Popular Goods offered this season.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 16,

A large assortment of imported

WHITE GOODS,

Comprising Corded, Figured, and Embroidered Piques.
Swiss and Organdie Muslins.
Satin, Striped, and Checked Nainsook.
Tarlatans, Figured, and Dotted Swiss.
Jones' Soft Finish Cambric.
Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, and Curtain Netts, &c., &c.

Also, a splendid line of Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, and Bands.

Ladies' and Gent's Hemmed, Hemstiched, and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Silk Ties and Handkerchiefs

In all the new shades.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AGAIN RENTED PREMISES NO. 729 BROADWAY, CONTEMPLATES MAKING EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, AND CONSEQUENTLY WILL SELL FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT A GREAT REDUCTION. OUR STOCK IS VERY LARGE, COMPRISING ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS AND TEXTURES IN BLACK DRESS GOODS, CRAPES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BLACK SILKS A SPECIALTY.

FULL LINES OF GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON, GRENADINES, &c., WILL BE OFFERED AT GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

W. JACKSON,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

GUSTAVE BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE with Auguste Petit, No. 17 Rue de la Paix, artiste coiffeur pour dames, hair-dresser of the royal family of England, has just arrived in New-York, bringing the latest style in ladies' hair-dressing and human hair work; specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing to the ladies' maids at moderate prices. No. 101 West 25th st., corner of 6th av., first floor.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 7, 1874.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 2, 1874, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place.

The transfer-books will close on the 14th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 2d March prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 16 to the morning of March 3.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FINANCIAL.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TO LOAN

FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENT,

$25,000 on first-class City property only. Also, one sum of $10,000 and one of $7,000. Only legal charges required.

Also, FOR SALE,

in 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., a very choice house. Price, $36,000.

Apply to

SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.

JOHN DUFF, Vice President.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 28 State st., Boston. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.

$250,000

City of Providence water bonds, five per cent., principal and interest payable in gold.

Due in 1900. Interest January and July.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY Equipment Bonds, due 1st March, 1874, will be redeemed on and after this date, at par and interest, by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 south 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

FEB. 11, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, CREDITORS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider a plan of reorganization.

New-York, Feb. 12, 1874.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders in order that they may be called together for their own protection (if it be found necessary) are requested to send addresses and amounts to

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

$50,000 WANTED BY THE BOARD OF Education of the City of Lansing, Mich., on bonds of said Board; time to suit. For particulars, address

R. S. ROBSON, Chairman of Committee of Finance.

INSURANCE STOCK.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK For sale by W. C. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first-class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

CORNET, VIOLIN AND FLUTE INSTRUCTION.

Prof. T. ROSENSTEIN, No. 384 Bowery.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.

The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.

The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED. OFFICE OF SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.

By order of the President.

CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, FOR three or five years, on bond and mortgage, on City improved; private or business preferred. Address BOND AND MORTGAGE, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HOUSTON CITY (TEXAS) 10 PER CENT. BONDS, issued for municipal purposes; bonds and coupons payable in this City; interest paid promptly. For sale by LEVY & BORG, No. 20 Broad st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL STOPS are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while the IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. These organs are the best made in the United States.

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. AGENTS WANTED in every City and County in the United States and Canada. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,223 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one, two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PIANOS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND elegant pianos, from the several first-class makers, to sell on the monthly or quarterly installment plan, or to rent with the privilege of purchase.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

AT GOLDSMITH'S, NO. 26 BLEECKER ST., near Bowery.—First-class new pianos to rent, $200; magnificent seven and a half octave pianoforte, carved legs, &c.

A LADY WILL SELL A HANDSOME 7⅓-OCtave rosewood piano, agraffe and overstrung, for $200. Call at No. 32 Greenwich av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Wainscoting, Furniture Slabs, Counters, &c. Plumbers' Slabs, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DWELLING-HOUSES are for sale, with early possession:

East 66th st., No. 15.
West 61st st., No. 105.
East 60th st., No. 18.
East 57th st., Nos. 18 and 24.
West 57th st., No. 321.
West 56th st., Nos. 19, 20, and 35.
West 55th st., No. 29.
East 53d st., Nos. 1, 3, 17, and 19.
West 53d st., No. 18.
West 52d st., Nos. 6, 16, 22, 24, and 31.
West 51st st., No. 51.
West 49th st., Nos. 39, 41, and 47.
East 48th st., Nos. 15, 17, and 19.
West 48th st., Nos. 39 and 51.
West 47th st., No. 13.
East 46th st., Nos. 4, 12, and 15.
West 46th st., No. 13.
West 45th st., Nos. 118 and 127.
East 44th st., No. 25.
East 39th st., No. 116.
East 36th st., No. 116.
West 32d st., No. 25.
East 31st st., No. 38.
East 30th st., Nos. 2 and 5.
East 28th st., No. 111.
West 26th st., No. 33.
East 23d st., No. 124.
West 21st st., No. 36.
East 20th st., No. 20.
West 19th st., Nos. 9 and 28.
East 14th st., No. 245.
West 14th st., No. 229.
East 11th st., No. 50.
West 10th st., Nos. 12 and 181.
West 9th st., Nos. 28 and 56.
5th av., Nos. 63, 70, 253, 275, 520, 562, 584, 624, 744, 746, 781, 785, 791, between 84th and 85th sts. and between 85th and 86th sts.
Madison av., Nos. 237, 294, 299, 318, 527, and 559.
Park av., Nos. 39, 58, and 62.
Lexington av., Nos. 150, 150, 243, 269, 319, 476, 595, 631, and 671.

Particulars of any of the above houses can be had upon application to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. Branch office, No. 35 East 17th st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement: No. 56 West 25th st.; Nos. 5 and 131 East 30th st.; Nos. 241 and 261 West 34th st.; Nos. 146 and 152 East 37th st.; Nos. 3 and 28 West 38th st.; No. 207 West 38th st.; No. 19 West 39th st.; No. 119 East 40th st.; Nos. 128 and 131 West 42d st.; No. 13 East 43d st.; No. 131 West 45th st.; No. 55 West 46th st.; Nos. 6, 141 and 170 West 47th st.; Nos. 15 to 19 East 48th st.; No. 74 West 48th st.; No. 17 East 49th st.; Nos. 41, 47 and 51 West 49th st.; No. 251 West 51st st.; Nos. 22 and 24 West 52d st.; Nos. 1 and 19 East 53d st.; Nos. 9, 11, 18 to 24 and 144 West 53d st.; Nos. 64 to 70 East 54th st.; Nos. 46 and 66 West 54th st.; 55th st., near Madison av.; Nos. 19, 20, 22, 26, 35, 41 and 361 West 56th st.; Nos. 18, 20 and 22 East 57th st.; No. 142 East 57th st.; Nos. 20 and 22 West 58th st.; No. 141 East 58th st.; Nos. 147 and 155 East 60th st.; No. 3 West 60th st.; 61st st., near 5th av.; Nos. 21, 35 and 37 East 62d st.; 62d st., near Boulevard; No. 12 East 63d st.; No. 167 East 64th st.; No. 15 East 66th st.; Nos. 8 to 14 East 73d st.; No. 50 East 74th st.; No. 12 East 75th st.; Nos. 600 and 720 Lexington av.; No. 98 Park av.; Nos. 539, 543, 553, 559, 572 and 574 Madison av.; Nos. 624, 667, 781, 783, 5th av., and 5th av., between 85th and 86th sts.

A description of any property which you may have for sale or to rent is solicited.

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) New-York.
Entire charge taken of property.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,

The extra-sized house, No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av.; the house is 30x65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house; would make an elegant small hotel.

It will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term; $40,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE HOUSES.—SEVERAL FINE corners above 45th st., $135,000 upward. Also several inside houses; some bargains. East 39th st., near Madison av., full size, four story, brown stone, with or without full lot on rear; built by Robins; bargain. West 48th st., three story, brown stone, $25,000. West 46th st., $37,000; one for $65,000.
DALTON & CONNER, No. 12 Pine st.

JOHN S. PIERCE.

No. 106 Broadway, real estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property, makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c.; gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

$46,000—MODERN FINE HOUSE, four story, high stoop, brown stone; perfect order; 54th st., between 5th and Madison avs. Also, No. 20 West 56th st., full sized; a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, 27x65, and extension; No. 18 East 57th st. Also, No. 16 East 57th st. Others, near 5th av., $30,000 to $55,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$100,000 FOR THE FINEST AND best-built 25-foot front dwelling on Manhattan Island. Apply for permit at Murray Hill Real Estate Office, No. 554 3d av., between 36th and 37th sts.
T. J. DUNKIN & CO., No. 554 3d av.

FOR SALE.—ON WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 5TH av., a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, in fine order; price only $45,000.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house for sale, near 5th av., on West 50th st., furnished or unfurnished; Columbia leasehold.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.—TWO-STORY COTtage house containing ten rooms, on 69th st., fifth house east of 1st av. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 307 East 51st st.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH ST., TWO DOORS OUT OF 5th av.—A well-built four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, excellent order, fine rear; house, 22x72; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

NO. 5 5TH AV.—EXTRA-SIZED DWELLING, NEAR Washington square, with superb dining and chamber extension, will be sold by auction TUESDAY next. Maps from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE late David Hoadley, the five-story building, Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway; terms easy. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x50x100; No. 108 East 26th st. Apply to E. H. ALLEN, Jr., Nos. 14 and 16 White st.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.—TWO FULL lots on corner of Grand Boulevard and below 152d st. for sale at a bargain and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS of ground up town. The house is first class in every particular, and contains all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 128 West 33d st.

WEST 13TH ST.—ONLY 200 FEET FROM 5TH av., three story high stoop, with two-story extension; with or without the elegant furniture; must be sold. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID HOUSE ON MADIson av., near 41st st. A. H. MILLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., for sale at a bargain if taken at once. Apply to HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE house in 39th st., near 5th av. Apply to
P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., Room No. 2.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best water-fronts on the East River, twenty-eight (28) lots, on the Brooklyn shore, with draught enough for any vessel entering New-York Harbor; this property has been used for many years for ship-building purposes; wharf and ground in the best condition; suitable for any heavy business; parties seeking investment will find this a rare opportunity. Address CAPITALISTS, Box No. 119 Times Office.

$5,000. $6,000, $7,000, AND $8,000 will buy three-story brick houses; all improvements; ten, twelve, and fifteen rooms; convenient to ferries; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

WHETHER YOU BUY, SELL, RENT, OR exchange Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate of any description apply to
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—VILLA, CORNER of Degraw st. and 8th av., 22x60; close to Park. JOHN LACY, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land. The place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever. Fruits in great variety in full bearing, lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c., protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village. Six months' free ticket with each lease.

QUICK TRANSIT.—COMPETING ROADS, forty minutes from Liberty st.; numerous trains till midnight; near three depots; $60 rental, or monthly purchase payments; commodious cottage house and extra large lot; garden, lawn, flower, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets; well drained and healthy; orderly society. For view and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 181, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, twelve rooms, an acre of ground well laid out in flower and vegetable gardens; thirteen miles from City Hall by two lines of railroads; if not sold soon, will be rented furnished to an eligible family. Apply for particulars to
B. L. BRIGG, No. 53 Walker st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—PRICE AND TERMS REASONABLE, high-stoop house No. 586 7th av., at junction with Broadway and opposite the extensive hotel now building; well rented, and is probably one of the safest and best investments in real estate offered in the City for future business purposes. Must soon double in value. Owner, No. 238 West 44th st.; before 11 and after 6.

FOR SALE.—NEW FRAME HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, large attic, one acre or five, or four acres without house; high ground; fine view of inland harbor and beautiful country; healthiest; good water, fishing, fruit; depot two minutes; all trains. C. E. STUDWELL, Cos Cob Station, Greenwich, Conn.; or WILLIAM T. HALLETT, Architect, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER B. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, [illegible] Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 8 miles from New-York, 108 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.

(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)

For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.

Price $4,000.

The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS
ON 146TH AND 147TH STS.,
TWENTY-THIRD WARD OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell without reserve to the highest bidder, on
TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1874,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by order of Trustee, to close an interest, eight valuable building lots, 25x100 feet each, four lots each on 146th st. and 147th st., between St. Anne's and Brooks avs. They are easy of access by the Third Avenue Railroad and old Boston Turnpike horse cars, and now known as the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York.

Title of property is indisputable.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

The above sale was postponed from Saturday, Feb. 14, to TUESDAY, Feb. 17, same hour and place, by order of the Trustee.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st.

PITTSBURG ROLLING MILLS
AND
NAIL FACTORY
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Situated in Thirty-fourth Ward, Pittsburg, adjoining works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co. Capacity, 16,000 to 18,000 tons Iron and Nails per annum. Coal, $1 72 per ton in Mill. Labor abundant, and works could be quickly put in operation.

Terms—One-third cash; balance one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest.

For detailed statement of machinery, &c., address
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees, J. T. & C. A. Wood,
No. 112 Water st., Pittsburg.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable, extra size, superbly proportioned, well-built four-story high-stoop brick and marble dwelling, No. 5 5th av., near Washington square, 26.8 by 90, lot 100 feet; perpetual Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold; ground rent for twenty-one years, $1,000 per annum; neighborhood unexceptionable; open, sunny rear; perfect order; possession May next. Permits from auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION OF valuable grain and grass farm of 116 acres, at Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, thirty miles from this City, on Feb. 19. For description, terms, and trains, inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS
At auction THURSDAY, Feb. 26,
By WOOD, BRADY, & TODD, Auctioneers.
Maps at their office, No. 9 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY.

Desirable corner-property to let or lease, south-east corner of Broadway and 4th st., extending through to Lafayette place; size, 45 feet on Broadway, 275 feet on 4th st., and 48 feet on Lafayette place. Apply to
WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 92 Prince st., south-east corner Mercer st.—A splendid opportunity for restaurant keepers, as the entirely new and complete fittings, which include ranges and necessary plumbing, kitchen utensils, silver-plated ware, china, glass, bar and lunch counters, &c., are for sale at a sacrifice. Apply to GEO. S. SCHERMERHORN, Jr., No. 77 West 52d st., or with n.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, A LARGE factory, with steam power, in West 21st st., between 10th and 11th avs.; size, four story; 50x60 feet; lighted on three sides; has stable for four horses and carriage-house. Also, the second and third lofts of No. 426 West 19th st., for manufacturing purposes.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE—TO LET, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story iron building, fronting 138 feet on Astor place, extending from 4th av. to Lafayette place; pure north light; splendid show front; the very best in the City; first floor reserved.

Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF THE BUILDINGS on the north-west corner of Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., entire or divided; they are six stories, about 76x122 feet; they are kept open for examination, and all particulars obtainable by addressing
A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES—To let—The first-class fire-proof stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South st., now occupied by Messrs. Miller & Conger.

Also the fire-proof store, No. 38 Gold st., now occupied by Messrs. Hagar & Co. Apply to
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE, No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front, first class, five-story basement and subcellar, marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.—ONE OR BOTH OF THE CENTRALLY located stores, (35x65,) Nos. 170 and 172 Centre st., (two doors from Canal,) with basement and vault; rent low; possession immediate, if desired. Apply to GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River.

A LARGE STORE, BASEMENT, AND DWELLING on Broadway, near 34th st.; first-class locat on for French or American restaurant, or any respectable business; a bargain to responsible tenant. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

OFFICES TO LET.
Nos. 104 and 106 John st.
No. 13 Platt st.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, AND OTHERS.—Choice rooms, with very fine light, to rent, on Union square, at moderate prices; very desirable.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, SECOND floor of No. 763 Broadway, near Stewart's; 25x100; fine show-window. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 774 Broadway. Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38 x 100.) The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light subcellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LEASE—MAIN FLOORS IN NO. 240 BROADway, corner store, Mercer st., building No. 12 Washington place. W. R. MORGAN, NO. 240 BROADWAY.

FIRST-CLASS MODERN OFFICES IN THE building No. 744 Broadway; Broadway and other first-class property a specialty. W. N. GRISWOLD, real estate broker, No. 744 Broadway (Astor place.)

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS OF NO. 42 University place; modern improvements; gas and water; corner house. W. N. GRISWOLD, real estate broker, No. 744 Broadway (Astor place.) Broadway and other first-class property a specialty.

DWELLING TO LET.—FOUR-STORY BRICK high-stoop house, No. 76 West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent very moderate to responsible tenant. Apply to D. F. BAKER, Broadway, corner 45th st.

TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—SOME ELEgantly-furnished houses, with from five to twenty acres of land, on the ridge overlooking Harlem River and valley; about half a mile above High Bridge. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LEASE—COTTAGES IN 107TH ST., NEAR Boulevard, $400; houses in West 32d st., $1,100; new house opposite park, near 62d st., $5,000.
W. R. MORGAN, NO. 240 BROADWAY.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent on 51st st., near 5th av., for private family or first-class boarders, en suite. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, OF TWELVE rooms, in 110th st., near 5th av., opposite Central Park. Rent $650 per month. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

A FINE HOUSE, OF TEN ROOMS, WITH ALL improvements, in first-class order; newly painted throughout; near Broadway. Rent $1,400. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK front house, No. 414 West 47th st.; can be seen between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; all modern improvements. Rent, $1,200 per annum.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

To let, twenty dwellings, handsomely finished, at Garden City, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad, Long Island; rents, $150, $250, $350; early and late trains, with six months' commutation ticket; also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to Alex. T. Stewart's agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 A. M. to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO LET AT PORTCHESTER, FIVE MINutes from depot, a large and comfortable dwelling, partly furnished, with carriage-house, stable, and other out-buildings, all in complete order, and seven acres of land, all laid out; possession immediately if required. For terms and permit apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL, A DESIRAble place, consisting of a good dwelling-house and out-buildings, together with 110 acres of ground, situated at Upper New-Rochelle, sixteen miles from the City of New-York; the property is convenient to the New-Rochelle and Tuckahoe Stations. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE EAST bank of the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices; also building sites, farms, and large buildings suitable for institutes or first-class boarding-houses.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

A FEW VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES, IN choice localities, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, to private parties; rents reasonable. Apply promptly.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

HOUSE NO. 25 EAST 20TH ST. TO LEASE—Three doors east of Broadway; house open; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN BISCO, No. 238 East 23d st.

A FEW CHOICE HOUSES TO LET AND for sale; furnished and unfurnished; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A CHOICE FLOOR TO LET—BATH AND GAS. Apply at No. 818 Greenwich st. Immediate possession.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—OWNERS HAVING HOUSES or parts of houses to rent can place them on our books free of charge; no expense unless tenants are found for them; we have many calls for first-class flats.
COLLIN & LEE, No. 4 Union square, East Side.

FRENCH FLAT WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, between 14th and 59th sts.; price not exceeding $60 per month. Address A. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE BEtween 14th and 42d sts., 6th and Lexington avs. Address T. P., Station E, No. 465 8th av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR INvestment. We have $250,000, which will be invested in the purchase of desirable improved property.
DYE & CURTISS, No 508 6th av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 14, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x3 inches.
300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, 1¼ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish 1½ inches thick.
24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1⅛x2¼ inches.
1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2⅛ inches.
2,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 1¾x2½ inches.
3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2¼ inches.
7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2⅜ inches.
4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x2½ inches.
1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x3¼ inches.
6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.
6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 1¾ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.
1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.
500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for handrails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

FOR MARBLE WORK FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 12, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 23d day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of marble work at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

17,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
4,000 (more or less) half Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
20,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.
3,000 feet, superficial, (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from four to twelve inches, all one inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the white tiles of best quality, white veined Italian, or white veined American marble equal thereto; the black tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian or Glenn's Falls marble.

The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Marble Work," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.
10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Wortherspoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.
1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.
3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. [illegible] 4th av. and No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STABLE TO RENT.—NO. 1½ WEST 36TH ST.; three stalls. Apply to L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av.; having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING house, will rent handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor front; plenty of closet room and use of bath, with or without breakfast, to a gentleman of quiet habits; near Union square; references required. Address E., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A LADY HAVING A REFINED AND PLEASANT home in excellent locality would take into her family a motherless child to educate; highest references. Address "KINDEST CARE," Box No. 146 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished parlors and two other rooms; first-class board; gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen; No. 200 West 23d st. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 307 EAST 18TH ST.

A private family wishes to let handsomely-furnished parlor and alcove; all improvements; with or without board; house occupied by owner; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND AND FOURTH floors to rent with first-class board, at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged; also table board for two gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require would let two or three furnished rooms to gentlemen, without board; no moving in May; references exchanged. No. 234 West 38th st.

NO. 45 5TH AV.,

Between 11th and 12th sts. Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.

A third floor, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; house and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

THIRTH-FOURTH ST., NEAR 8TH AV. AND elevated railroad.—A private family owning their residence, will rent newly-furnished rooms with board; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, Station E.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th st.—An elegant floor to rent, with private table; also, fourth-floor front room; references exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH ST., FEW DOORS FROM 5th av., with private family, three rooms newly furnished, en suite or separate, with board; good location; terms reasonable; good references required.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without private table, on and near 5th av.; prices reduced. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av., near 34th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412 WEST.—Pleasant, newly-furnished rooms, with or without board, at moderate terms; Elevated Railway, convenient for down town. Call or address SOUTHERNER.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.

Two extra-large handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board; first-class attendance.

ONE HANDSOME PARLOR AND THIRD floor to rent, with or without board; best of references. No. 147 West 49th st.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY GENTLEMAN CAN find first-class apartments and attendance, with or without board; reference. No. 38 West 19th st.

NO. 323 WEST 27TH ST.

Furnished rooms to let, convenient for light housekeeping, and with or without board; references.

ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL ROOM TO let, with board, at No. 248 Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE OR two gentlemen; grate, gas. Call at No. 67 West 35th st.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island 75°. Board $3 per day. Steamer City of Merida leaves Feb. 26. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON, No. 33 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted, by a lady teacher, a home in some respectable family, where her services in French and music would be considered a compensation; references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,196 Post Office, City, for two days.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for two adults, three children, and nurse, between 30th and 40th sts., few doors from 5th av. Address Box No. 1,270 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD COOKS, LAUNDRESSES and other capable general servants, male and female; well recommended German, Welsh, English, Swedes, Scotch, and colored help for City or country, at wages to suit the times. Can be seen at the large Home and Bureau. Also good situations ready immediately; no charge until suited; No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN GIRL, as cook, washer, and ironer; is well recommended. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE COLored, young woman for general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; is willing to oblige every way; has plenty good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; recommended by her present employers. Call at No. 189 Madison av., present employers.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations and understands her business thoroughly. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT COLORED girl as nurse and seamstress; highly recommended. Call at No. 189 Madison av., present employers.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; perfectly understands his business; stylish driver; best City references; wages no object; nine years in one place. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman or to take charge of road horses; has first-class City reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 28 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD COACHMAN; BEST City reference. Address No. 223 West 17th st.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER, (SINGLE,) WHO has a thorough practical knowledge of his business, and intimate acquaintance with its sciences; first-class references. Address M. C. Dorney, No. 226 West 18th st. place.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED FRENCHMAN; NO family; best references given. None without glass houses need address August, No. 218 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, in basement.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; married; small family; the best of references. Address N. R., Southport, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH FAMily, Episcopalian; understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, flower-beds, kitchen-garden and hot-beds. Address Gardener, No. 239 Bond st., Brooklyn.

WANTED ON LONG ISLAND—A SITUATION by a man of long experience, to take charge of a farm. Address ABEL BENNETT, Newtown, Long Island.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT NURSE and seamstress, to take entire charge of a girl two and a half years old. Apply at No. 67 West 50th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER THE name of T. B. BYNNER & CO., which expired by limitation Jan. 1, 1874, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. Howard retiring.

T. B. BYNNER will continue the business, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation of the affairs of the late concern.
T. B. BYNNER,
H. HOWARD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1874.

STEAMBOATS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMER OLD COLONY, of the Fall River Line, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., SUNDAY, Feb. 15, at 4 P. M., for Boston and all points East.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. (except Sundays) connecting with [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EVENT OF 1874.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,

WORLD'S CONGRESS,

ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

AND MUSEUM

OPENS IN NEW-YORK

IN APRIL!

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. J. B. BOOTH.
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 16 AND 17,
Will be presented, for the LAST TWO NIGHTS,
Adolphe Belot's beautiful play, in four acts, of
ELENE!
ELENE..........MRS. J. B. BOOTH.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 18 AND 19,
Will be produced, in response to numerous applications at the box-office, (FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,) ADOLPHE BELOT'S thrilling drama, in six acts, entitled
THE FEMME DE FEU.
DIANE BERARD..........MRS. J. B. BOOTH.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, AND ON SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
Will be presented BULWER LYTTON'S romantic play, in five acts, entitled
THE LADY OF LYONS.
PAULINE..........MRS. J. B. BOOTH.
Claude Melnotte..........Mr. Joseph Wheelock
And a full and powerful cast of characters.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MRS. J. B. BOOTH,
On which occasion will be produced, FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
Shakespeare's grand tragedy, in five acts, of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET, (her first appearance in New-York in this character)..........MRS. J. B. BOOTH.
Romeo..........Mr. Joseph Wheelock.
Mercutio, (his first appearance at this theatre, and who has kindly volunteered his services on this occasion).Mr. Chas. Wolcot.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, 1874,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
MME. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
Will make her first appearance in the dual characters of
LADY DEDLOCK AND HORTENSE, IN CHESNEY WOLD.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

GILMORE'S

MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,

SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS.

ARMORY, 14TH-ST. AND 6TH AV.

The PROGRAMME for MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, includes solos for ARBUCKLE, the unrivalled cornet player; LEFEBRE on the Saxophone; selections from the Barber of Seville, the Grand Duchess, Raymond, &c., by the entire band, and other features of musical interest and value. The increasing attendance at these concerts is proof of their popularity, both in a musical and social sense.

Tickets, 50 cents; packages, (of ten,) $4. Concert begins at 8 o'clock.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

SOCIETE
ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE
BALL,
For the benefit of the emigrants
"ALSACIENS-LORRAINS."
TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1874, AT IRVING HALL.
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $2; can be had of Joseph Strauss, President, No. 110 Spring st., and A. D'Ouville, Treasurer, No. 717 Broadway.

GRAND CONCERT
BY THE PUPILS OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
ATLANTIC ST., corner CLINTON,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1874.
Admission tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.—"PARTING," "ALONE," "Watching," three songs, by Millard, each 50 cents; "At Home Waltz," Strauss, 75 cents; "Corn-Stalk Galop," W. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents; "A Life's Story" and "Two Pathways," two songs by Berthold Tours, each 40 cents; "Every Home Has Lost a Darling," E. Leslie, 40 cents; "Mulligan Guard," Quadrille, 50 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway; Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.
Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

THE LAFAYETTE SCHOLASTIC BUREAU, (under distinguished patronage,) Room No. 5, No. 697 Broadway, New-York. J. CLAIRVAUX, (late Professor Modern Languages, Wesleyan University,) Manager. Employers and teachers are cordially invited to give us a call.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, NO. 62 BOWERY, AND Broadway and 33d st.; young men taught book-keeping and accounts; foreigners English; backward pupils rapidly advanced, privately; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18 Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT, NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., has formed classes for ladies wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the International Academy for travel and study in Europe.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 28th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT.

*** For the sale of choice reserved seats the box office will be open TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK. Admission 50 cents; reserved chairs 50 cents and $1 extra.

Overture at 8 o'clock.

WIENIAWSKI'S FAREWELL!
Second
COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT,
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Feb. 15,
Under the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE, of Boston Jubilee renown, who will lead the entire
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND OF SIXTY-FIVE PIECES.

The occasion will be made an eventful one by the FAREWELL APPEARANCE in the United States of HENRY WIENIAWSKI, Europe's greatest violinist.

The GERMAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY, including Mme. Lichtmay, Herr Graff, &c., a string orchestra led by Carl Richter, and an effective chorus of male and female voices, participate in the extraordinary musical entertainment.

The piano accompaniments will be by M. REMBIELINSKY and GEORGE COLBY; the grand organ by Prof. BERGE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture, "Jubel"..........Weber
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Solo for Saxophone, "Lucrezia Borgia"......Donizetti
MR. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. Quartet, "Rigoletto"..........Verdi
MME. LOUISA LICHTMAY, Soprano; MISS JOHANNA LEHMAN, Alto; JACOB GRAF, Tenor; and EDWARD VIERLING, Baritone, of the German Grand Opera Company.
4. Solo for Violin, "Faust Fantasie"..........Wieniawski
HENRY WIENIAWSKI, accompanied by M. REMBIELINSKY.
5. Duet, "Belisar"..........Donizetti
JACOB GRAF and EDWARD VIERLING.
6. Solo for Cornet, "Sixth Aria et Varie"......De Beriot
MR. M. ARBUCKLE.
7. Grand Selection, "The Gems of Martha"......Flotow
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

PART II.

1. Overture, "Les Martyrs"..........Donizetti
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. "Ave Maria"..........Gounod
Sung by MME. LICHTMAY, with Violin Obbligato by H. WIENIAWSKI, Piano, Organ, and Grand Orchestral Accompaniment.
3. Reminiscences from the Favorite Operas of...Rossini
Introducing variations for Clarionet, Aria for Baritone, &c.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
4. Solo for Violin, { a. Elégie, ...Ernst; b. St. Patrick's Day, } ..Vieuxtemps
HENRY WIENIAWSKI.
5. Finale, from "Lucia di Lammermoor"......Donizetti
Artists of the German Grand Opera Company and Chorus.
6. Chorus from "The Messiah" "Glory of the Lord"..........Handel
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

SUNDAY NEXT, THIRD COLOSSAL CONCERT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle 30 cents. SATURDAY MATINEE begins 1:30.
Mr. G. L. FOX..........Acting Manager.

"A ROUND OF PLEASURE."
MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 16.

1. The performances will begin with a great FOX specialty, now reproduced for the first time in a number of years, always received with shouts of laughter, and entitled
"2450!"
The principal part by Mr. G. L. FOX, and the rest of the characters by the Grand Opera-house Dramatic Company!
2. The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY in their sweet Tyrolean ballads.
3. The talented JEE BROTHERS, (first time here,) introducing their rock piano, bell ringing, &c., one of the most novel and pleasing of musical performances.
4. The famed WILSON BROTHERS in a graceful act of expert agility and strength.
5. The splendid descriptive ballet, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM, in which the beautiful RIGL SISTERS appear.
6. The MARTENS in the popular CAT DUET.
7. The WILSON BROTHERS in their wondrous TRIPLE TOURNIQUET.
8. KING SARBRO'S perilous descent, and a new act, "The Suspended Bamboo."
9. Miss ANNIE HINDLE (first time here) in her sensation songs, character sketches, and protean pictures, the changes being made with the rapidity of lightning!
10. The unparalleled entertainment crowned and terminated with the uproariously comic pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL.
HUMPTY DUMPTY..........Mr. G. L. FOX
SCHOOL-MASTER..........Mr. C. K. FOX

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.
73d to 80th
PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, FEB. 21,
TWELFTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
SHROVE TUESDAY, Feb. 17, MATINEE at 2 P. M.,
CASTE.
BENEFIT GIVEN BY THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, in aid of the Association for Befriending Young Girls.

Tickets of Admission, $1; may be obtained of Mrs. Walter Starr, No. 155 Lexington av.; Mrs. T. Addis Emmett, No. 91 Madison av.; Mrs. G. V. Hecker, No. 278 Madison av.; Mrs. G. G. Lake, No. 94 2d av.; the Sexton of St. Ann's, No. 112 East 12th st., and at the box-office of the theatre.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.
MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor.

MONDAY, Feb. 16, first week of Miss LISA WEBER and her Burlesque Troupe; Miss EVA HAMILTON, Miss JULIA BLAND, Mr. GEO. ATKINS, Mr. HARRY GWYNETTE. First week of America's Serio-Comic Vocalist, Miss JENNIE ENGEL. The talented MADRIGAL BOYS on the same evening. Continued success of Miss MILLY PEIRIS and Miss ELLA WESSNER. All the mammoth troupe retained, and will appear in an entire new Olio. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission, $1, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

DRAMATIC FRENCH READING.
PRECEDED BY A SHORT FREE LECTURE
on the true system of learning to SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY,
to conclude with the formation of a
NEW ELEMENTARY CLASS.
ORAL SYSTEM—NO GRAMMAR.
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT.
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, at 11 A. M.,
at his splendid hall, opposite Booth's Theatre.
Lecture and reading free. Ladies invited.

TWO VACANT HOURS FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.

☞ All intending to visit Europe should attend Prof. Etienne Lambert's Free Lecture, Thursday, at 11 A. M. Simply mastering a few practical French idioms, indispensable in daily intercourse and traveling, will greatly enhance their pleasure, while materially reducing expenses.

N. B.—If stormy, the lecture will take place Saturday.

HAMPTON SINGERS
AT
EAST SIDE HALL,
86TH ST. AND 3D AV.,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 16.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

THE PILGRIM, BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.—FREE SUNDAY NIGHT, except for persons under eighteen years of age, who will be charged 25 cents each. Congregational singing commences at 7:20 o'clock. Books for all.

A liberal collection expected.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house. Apply to
E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

A FORTUNE.—RARE CHANCE. ABSOLUTELY NO risk. Wanted, active or special partner having $5,000 to $100,000 by party of experience, acquainted with ten thousand farmers and shippers, who will forward him consignments of produce and live stock to sell on commission; investigation solicited. Address
FORTUNE, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY NOW offers for a young lady or widow of refinement, possessing $15,000 cash, to join the subscriber in a business of high character and of practical value, which will return profits annually of from $15,000 to $20,000. Address HONNEUR, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A MANUfacturing business connected with the woolen interests of New-York over thirty years; $2,000 capital; safe cash business. Inquire at UNION HARDWARE COMPANY, No. 120 Chambers st.

A RESPONSIBLE PERSON WITH CAPITAL, business experience and acquaintance, formerly in iron business, desires the agency of one or more producers of iron or metal products. Address COMMERCE, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND CHARITY MATINEE,
THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1874.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR
OF
NEW-YORK.

THE WHOLE ENTERTAINMENT
under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE CELEBRATED VOKES FAMILY,
the company of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the Grand Opera-house having most generously offered their heartiest co-operation.

FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY
Mr. FREDERICK and Mr. FAWDON VOKES will act as USHERS, and will gratefully receive any CONTRIBUTIONS for the POOR.

MISS JESSIE VOKES will have charge of the ticket gate.
MISS VICTORIA VOKES will preside at the bouquet stand, the entire receipts of which will be devoted to the poor. While
MISS ROSINA VOKES has consented to take charge and dispose of the programmes—for the benefit of the poor.

MR. G. L. FOX
will develop his financial sagacity at the ticket window—and will dispose of the pasteboards for this occasion only.

PRICES
FOR THIS GRAND CHARITY PERFORMANCE:
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR to all parts.
Reserved Seats in Orchestra, Balcony, and Dress Circle, ONE DOLLAR EXTRA.
Parlor Chairs, Two Dollars and a Half.
BOXES, TWENTY DOLLARS.

THE PERFORMANCE
will begin at 1:30 o'clock precisely (doors open one hour earlier) with the second and third acts of Boucicault's brilliant comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
in which the following members of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Comedy Company will take part:
Sir Harcourt Courtley..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Max Harkaway..........Mr. W. Davidge
Dazzle..........Mr. D. H. Harkins
Charles Courtley..........Mr. George Parkes
Meddle..........Mr. James Lewis
Cool..........Mr. James Peakes
James..........Mr. Beekman
Lady Gay Spanker..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Grace Harkaway..........Miss Minnie Conway
Pert..........Miss Nellie Mortimer

THE CELEBRATED MARTENS
have kindly volunteered to sing their
TYROLEAN TRIO.

After which the famous and popular Vokes specialty,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
will be given with its original cast:
Lucinda Scrubbs, a lady's maid, with airs and graces..........Miss Jessie Vokes
Mary, a house-maid, with aristocratic inclination, with song, dance and duet, Miss Victoria Vokes
Barbara, a kichen maid, the incarnation of fun, full of mirth, merriment, and mischief..........Miss Rosina Vokes
Timotheus Gibbs, a doctor's assistant and chief bottle-washer, with song, dance, and legs ad libitum..........Mr. Fred Vokes
Wiggins, a barber, with wigs, jigs, a waits, and dance, and trouble with Barbara, Mr. Fawdon Vokes

A PAS DE DEUX,
by
MLLE. BETTY RIGL and MLLE. EMILY RIGL,
who have generously volunteered.

The whole to terminate with the Fifth Act of Shakespeare's great and sublime tragedy,
RICHARD III.
KING RICHARD III..........MR. G. L. FOX
(Who has most kindly consented to undertake this arduous role for this occasion only.)
HENRY, EARL OF RICHMOND.......Mr. FRED. VOKES
(Of the celebrated Vokes Family, who very generously volunteered to sustain the part for this occasion only.)
(The rest of the characters by the Grand Opera-house company, who have all volunteered.)
Duke of Norfolk..........Mr. James Taylor
Lord Stanley..........Mr. J. W. Jennings
Catesby..........Mr. J. H. Howland
Ratcliffe..........Mr. W. H. Hamilton
Blunt..........A. G. Enos | Officer..........R. Sullivan
The Ghost of King Henry..........Mr. M. D. Bebus
The Ghost of Queen Anne..........Miss Adelaide Lennox
The Ghost of the Prince of Wales..........Miss Agnes Lee
The Ghost of the Duke of York..........Miss Georgie Mills
THE BOX SHEET OPENS TUESDAY MORNING AT 8 A. M., at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. NILSSON.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF
THE SPRING SEASON—1874—OF THE STRAKOSCH
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1874.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON AS LUCIA.
M. CAPOUL, M. MAUREL, SCOLARA, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
Monday, Feb. 23—MIGNON.
Wednesday—IL TROVATORE.
Friday—AIDA.
Saturday, Feb. 28—Nilson Matinée—LUCIA.
General admission, Two (2) Dollars.
Reserved Seats, One and Two Dollars extra, according to location.
Private Boxes, $16 and $20.
Seats can be secured for either of the above operas commencing Monday, 16th, at Box Office of Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LEATHERSTOCKING.
MONDAY, FEB. 16,
An entirely new, romantic, American drama, by
GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
Author of the Geneva Cross,
Founded on Cooper's most celebrated story, entitled
LEATHERSTOCKING;
LEATHERSTOCKING;
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
Presented with
A STAR COMBINATION CAST,
PICTURESQUE SCENERY,
THRILLING HISTORICAL TABLEAUS,
NOVEL AND SURPRISING EFFECTS,
STRIKING AND ORIGINAL MUSIC,
And a
BATTALION OF SUPERNUMERARIES.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

624 OLYMPIC. 624
BROADWAY. BROADWAY.
VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY THEATRE.
Opens 7 o'clock. Curtain, 7:45.
THE CHOSEN HOME OF FAMILY AMUSEMENT.
GALAXY OF PLANETS EVERY WEEK.
One hundred new faces, new music, new acts, new artists.
This week the world-renowned
ERIN AND THE BRENNANS.
Ireland in its picturesque beauty. The Lakes of Killarney by moonlight.
Illustrated by the beautiful and amusing sketch,
IRISH WIT AND DUTCH COURAGE,
with the largest combination of novelty, specialty, and character artists ever presented to a New-York audience.
Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, balcony or orchestra, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DANIEL BOONE.
EVENING AT 8,
the celebrated actor,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
in the new drama
of
DANIEL BOONE.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
the comedy of a
QUIET FAMILY.
ALL THE SPECIALTIES
and the eccentricity of
OLD TIMES.
Every AFTERNOON and EVENING with above:
The Egyptian Juggler, FELIX LANGLOIS.
The versatile accomplished GUY FAMILY.
The petite dance artistes, FOSTER SISTERS.
The renowned gymnasts, WATSON BROTHERS.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.
THREE PERFORMANCES in the Lecture-room.
MORNING at 11. AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 8.

Grand Charity Concert.
COLOSSEUM.
Broadway and 35th st.
SACRED CONCERT.
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
and
MADRIGAL BOYS,
with the pictorial illusion of
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING,
5 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M.,
for the benefit of
THE SUFFERING POOR OF NEW-YORK.
Tickets $1; to be had at the music stores, hotels, general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and the box-office.
For the Suffering Poor of New-York.

COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.,
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
with the varied wonders of the
GRAND ARCADE
and the moral, instructive, and amusing entertainments of Prof. TOBINS' LECTORIUM,
every AFTERNOON from 1 to 5 o'clock, and from 7 to 10 o'clock, evening.
Admission, $1; no extras.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
23D TO 29TH NIGHT.
Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
Cord and kindling wood; oak, hickory, and pine wood, in large or small quantities, of the very best quality. Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge.
WM. L. WILLIAMS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season. [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATE MR. JAMES W. GERARD.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY BY THE INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND OTHER BODIES.

The Inspectors of Common Schools held a special meeting at 11 A. M. yesterday, in the Hall of the Board of Education, on Grand street, for the purpose of giving public expression to their respect and esteem for their late associate, James W. Gerard. Mr. James Kelley, Inspector of the Fifth District, was called upon to preside, and L. D. Kiernan chosen Secretary. Mr. Kelley said he had known Mr. Gerard for over twenty-five years, and no man could have labored with purer motives or with a more devoted zeal to foster and promote our system of common-school education. Mr. Gerard had possessed a strong hold upon the affections of the school children, and deservedly so; for more than a quarter of a century he had been the children's constant companion, instructing them by lectures, and directing them by sound counsel; and many a young man owed in a great measure his success in life to the influence and careful attention of the deceased. In conclusion the speaker said: But Mr. Gerard's usefulness in life has gone, and all that is now left is his noble example. A grateful City has done all that it were possible to do to honor his ability as a lawyer, his integrity as a man, his ripe culture as a scholar, and his abounding love as a Christian philanthropist. The Bench and the Bar, the children who attend our schools, in whose behalf he has constantly labored, as well as the school officers—all have followed the remains of the old man to the grave with sorrowful hearts, and all have felt that by his death society has lost one of its most useful and honored members. City Superintendent Kiddle then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, On the 8th inst. our venerable associate and friend, James W. Gerard, was removed by death from the scene of his earthly labors, after a life equally remarkable for its length and its usefulness, its private virtues and its deeds of public beneficence; and,

Whereas, His devotion for many years to his duties as Inspector of the Fifth School District, and the great abilities which he manifested therein in his examination of the schools and his addresses and lectures to the children, as well as his munificence in providing, at his own expense, medals of reward as incentives to good conduct on the part of the pupils, and the genial, kindly influence which he everywhere so widely dispensed, have made his name a household word in every family, and rendered him an object of the warmest esteem and admiration to us, his associates; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of James W. Gerard we feel that this City has lost one of its most virtuous and public-spirited citizens, and the cause of common-school education one of its best friends and most devoted supporters—one whose eloquent voice was ever lifted in advocacy of the interests of public education, and whose hand was always open to aid in its advancement.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the dispensation of an overruling Providence in calling him from the scene of his useful life, full of honors and years, and while we mourn the loss of his eminent services to the community and to the cause in which we are engaged, we treasure his bright example as a patriot, philanthropist, and consider it a precious legacy to the youth of our City to whose welfare he manifested so constant a devotion.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and friends of the deceased in their separation from one so kind, unselfish, and endearing in all the relations of life, so affectionate a parent, so delightful a companion, so faithful and devoted a friend.

After the reading of the resolutions was concluded, Mr. Kiddle paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased, and in concluding said: So long a public service without emolument of any kind is in itself a memorable and interesting fact, but it becomes so in a far higher degree when we consider the brilliant talents, extensive experience, and varied accomplishments which were offered by the deceased on the altar of the public good, and philanthropically devoted to the welfare and improvement of the rising generation of this City. Certainly no greater talents or efforts were required to have placed him, had his ambition taken that direction, on the highest point of political preferment, but, with rare unselfishness, he chose a path of life in which, although he might not expect to attain great fame, he knew he should do much good. Although the deceased was possessed of unusual intellectual eminence, he prided himself not upon that, but upon a kindly, loving nature, which diffused happiness wherever he went. Though we deeply feel his loss, and cannot forbear mourning that we shall see his face no more on earth, yet lamentation for him were idle and selfish. He had lived beyond the bounds of man's appointed time in this mortal sphere—he has been gathered like "shock of wheat fully ripe;" but, though gone from us, he still exists in a sphere where his virtues and faculties will find wider scope for their exercise. Nor for us has he ceased altogether to exist; for, in one sense, the good and great can never die. The memory of their virtues and their bright example must continue to live through all coming time in an immortality that blooms beyond the grave.

Mr. Hosea B. Perkins, Inspector for the Seventh District, in seconding the resolutions, then said: For the past fourteen years it has been my good fortune to be associated with Mr. Gerard as an Inspector of Public Schools, and I know of no person who has labored more earnestly and manfully for the cause of education. It cannot be said of our distinguished friend and associate that he made his position as a school official a stepping-stone to higher political honors, but on the contrary it is known that he repeatedly refused political positions of honor and emolument, for he was a man of spirit so noble that in serving the people as a school officer he had no other object beyond the mere merit of having done so. He was in many respects an extraordinary man. In depth of feeling, in versatility of talent, and in felicity of illustration, he had but few if any superiors. He did not live for himself alone, but took a deep interest in the rising generation. No particular class claimed his consideration, but the son of the poorest laborer was as dear to him as the child of affluence and luxury. Though gone from among us, the light of his great genius still lingers, and his memory is enshrined in thousands of warm and generous hearts, a far nobler mausoleum than one of brass or marble.

Brief addresses were delivered by Inspectors Mills and Kimball, and Assistant Superintendent Harrison, after which the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and engrossed copies ordered to be sent to the family of the late Mr. Gerard.

The meeting then adjourned.

Resolutions of a similar character were adopted by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

The class of oratory and debate of the Cooper Union also passed resolutions expressive of their respect for the memory of the deceased.

NEW-YORK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

Yesterday morning the New-York District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of North Broadway and Ashburton avenue, Yonkers. The attendance was larger than on the previous day, and included forty traveling and fifty local preachers, and a number of district stewards. Rev. Dr. Brown presided, and the opening prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Osbon. The President said the first business before the conference was the consideration of recommendations from the district conferences asking for the licensing of brethren to preach. Rev. Mr. Osbon, the Secretary, said a number of recommendations had been handed to him with the reports of the Examining Committee. The first in order was that of Brother W. Dalton, who was recommended by the White Plains and Memorial churches. The committee, through Rev. Dr. Ferris, reported favorably, and Mr. Dalton, having given his views before the conference, was granted a preacher's license.

The report of the Examining Committee on Mr. Kemacy, who has been recommended by the Quarterly Conference of Tarrytown, suggested that action should be deferred until the holding of the next district conference. Pastor Headstrum, of the Bethel Mission, introduced Rev. Mr. Smith, who has just arrived from Denmark after a sojourn there of a few years. His services were greatly needed among the Scandinavians at Perth Amboy, and he hoped the conference would admit him as a local preacher. A good deal of discussion ensued in regard to licensing Mr. Smith, which resulted in his being admitted. Mr. F. S. Washburn was also recommended, and the committee having reported favorably in his case, he was admitted and licensed a local preacher. John E. Robinson was recommended by the Tabernacle Conference for admission to the New-York Conference, and he was licensed as a local preacher. William Coombs, who has acted as preacher for four years at Fordham, received the recommendation of the conference to the General Conference for ordination. J. B. Sherwin was recommended for trial as a traveling preacher.

Rev. Dr. Ferris presented the report of the committee appointed on mission circuits at the last district conference, and to report specially as to the best method of conducting the church work in the southern portion of Westchester County, (now the northern part of New-York City,) and offered the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Church-Extension and City Missionary Society, provided the bishop and presiding elders concur, the organization of a circuit in that part of Westchester County recently transferred to New-York City, and included in the New-York Conference, comprising the whole of said territory except Tremont and Morrisania charges.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a preacher for the conference to take charge of the circuit, to organize the work therein, and with the aid of the presiding elder to secure such help from the local preachers as may be needed.

Resolved, That we recommend an appropriation from the Church Extension and City Missionary Society to aid in the support of such appointee, and to secure suitable sites for church edifices.

The resolutions were adopted. Rev. C. D. Foss reported concerning the passage of character and attendance of the members of the district conference at its meetings. The report recommends that no local preacher or exhorter's license should be renewed unless he reports his work to the conference in person, or when that is entirely impracticable it should be done by letter; that it is important that the preachers belonging to the conference should attend its sessions or send a written excuse concerning local preachers and their exhorters connected with the church. Adopted. The President then announced that all the business of the session had been transacted. The next session would be held some time in June next, and the time and place would be decided upon by the committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. McFarland, Brown, and Foss. Rev. Mr. Haughton then offered prayer, and the benediction having been pronounced the proceedings terminated.

To-day Bishop Janes will preach in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. Hurst will preach in Centre Street Church, Yonkers.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed its session yesterday morning, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to continue the investigation in the case of Martin Nachtman and Jacob Messer, who contest the seat for the Eighth Assembly District with George Scherman. The Chairman, Hon. C. P. Vedder, and Messrs. Leake, Colohan, and Sloane were present. The case of Martin Nachtman having been concluded on Friday evening, the Chairman asked counsel for Mr. Messer upon what ground they contested the seat with Mr. Scherman. In reply, counsel stated they intended to show that they received a larger number of votes in certain election districts than was recorded in their favor, and by this means they sought to disfranchise those districts. Mr. Vedder said it seemed to him the proper mode of proceeding would be to show that the votes were not properly counted. He considered that the best evidence of the number of votes a candidate had received would be found in the number of tickets deposited in the ballot-box for him. The law provided a remedy by punishing the parties responsible for making fraudulent returns, and he did not believe there was any reason in the present case to occupy the committee with the examination of Mr. Messer's witnesses. Counsel, however, contended they had a right to be heard, and five witnesses were then examined. William Schnider testified that he was a watcher on the election day, in the interest of Jacob Messer, in the Ninth Electoral District of the Eighth Assembly District, that he counted twenty-two votes on Messer's file, and that the poll clerks afterward returned only sixteen votes in his favor. He also stated that he was kept outside the railing, and that he could not see what was going on. On cross-examination, he admitted that he could not say whether all the tickets on the file belonged to Messer, and acknowledged that the space was so small inside of the railing that the watchers and canvassers could not find room in it. The other witnesses gave evidence of a similar character respecting the size of the polling places in their election districts. Counsel asked for an adjournment to allow them to examine other witnesses, and after some discussion the Chairman gave Mr. Moss a few days' time to prepare a statement of the grounds upon which he asked for a further hearing of the case, before he would consent to take up the time of the committee with an investigation which did not appear to him to be necessary in determining the question at issue.

RESULT OF A SLEIGH RIDE

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner's Office was notified that George Legge, of No. 118 East Ninety-first street, was dying at his residence from the effect of stab wounds received on Tuesday night last. It would appear that on Tuesday night last Legge, with a friend, went out sleighing and brought up at Joseph Conrad's saloon, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and St. Nicholas avenue. While sitting near the stove, Legge was accosted by a party of young roughs who entered the saloon, and asked to sing. He refused, and one of the gang slapped his face. A fight followed, during which Legge was stabbed in the abdomen and injured in a terrible manner. The party of roughs, who are John Riley, of No. 359 West Twenty-eighth street; Robert Miller, of No. 27 Christopher street; Martin Bowen, of Ninety-sixth street and Ninth avenue; Charles Cavanagh, of No. 340 West Sixteenth street, and Thos. Wilson, of One Hundredth street and Ninth avenue, have all been arrested and committed to await the result of Legge's injuries. Coroner Woltman has assumed official charge of the case.

THE WORKING MEN'S POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

A meeting of the Working Men's Political Organization was held last evening at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street. William Ford presided. The Committee on Rules reported progress. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported that they had met and drawn up a plan of organization, which, among other matters, set forth that they recognized the organization formed at Albany, and indorsed the platform and resolutions adopted by them, and recommended that a committee of three from each Assembly district be appointed to organize such district, and that a general committee of one from each Assembly district be appointed, the organizing delegates holding supervisory powers over the general committee, and that when twenty-five members are enrolled in each district they receive full power from this body as the proper representatives of such district. The report was received and the recommendation adopted. The roll of delegates was then called and committees appointed to organize each district throughout the City.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Commissioners during the past week. On Monday, six applications were made for licenses, amount received $423; on Tuesday, three applications, amount $90; Wednesday, thirteen applications, amount $1,040 50; on Thursday, thirteen applications, amount $992; on Friday, seven applications, amount, $471; on Saturday, 8 applications, amount $690. Total number of applications for the week, 50; total amount, $3,706 50. Total number of applications since June, 1873, to date, 7,322; total amount received, $547,685 44. One hundred and seventy-eight licenses were granted during last week, and twenty refused. Money returned last week for rejected applications, $1,840; number of cases tried for violating the Excise law on Sunday, Dec 28, 1873, 444; names sent to counsel of the board, 17. The names of 298 persons detected in selling liquors without a license were sent to the Police Commissioners during the week.

AN ALLEGED BLACK-MAILER.

B. L. Behrendt was held for trial in $500 bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of black-mailing. The complainant, Wm. J. Gessner, of No. 243 East Fourteenth street, states that on the 30th January he received a letter signed "Baxter," asking him to make an appointment through the "Personals" of the *Herald* with the writer, and threatening that if he did not proceedings would be instituted against him for perjury in a case where he was a witness some four years ago. He took no notice of the letter, and on the 10th February was met in the Café Germania by the prisoner, who admitted that it was he who wrote the letter, and that he would begin proceedings at once. Gessner paid no attention to the man's threats, and was approached a few days afterward by an unknown man, who offered to settle the matter on Behrendt's part for $100. Mr. Gessner then procured the arrest of Behrendt for conspiracy and black-mail.

THE HOWARD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Managers of the Howard Relief Committee state that from the 13th of January last up to yesterday the number of meals furnished to persons in need of relief was 22,584. The number of persons lodged was 8,087, and the number relieved outside the rooms was 376. The total number of meals furnished for the two months ending Feb. 13 was 31,752, and the number of lodgings was 13,018. Among the recipients of this bounty are included 1,198 clerks, 81 book-keepers, 80 book-binders, 309 waiters, 398 carpenters, 144 cooks, 67 hatters, 72 barbers, 132 tailors, 234 printers, 383 painters, and a large number of other artisans. Of those receiving relief, 2,121 were Americans, 1,616 English, 1,468 Germans, 1,936 Irish, and 395 Scotch.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 596 Second avenue, in the apartments of William Neungeisen; damage $100.... A fire also occurred in the three-story brick dwelling No. 355 West Twenty-seventh street, occupied by Isaac Manhamer, caused by a window-curtain taking fire; damage $30.... At 8:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 337 Broadway, occupied by B. Forza & Arditi, stereoscope makers; damage $500. The first floor is occupied by M. Thalmessinger & Co., stationers, and the second floor by Lippman & Co., dealers in jewelry; damage trifling.

RAPID-TRANSIT MASS-MEETING.

The Committee of Arrangements for the rapid-transit meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 23d inst. met yesterday at the Astor House. Messrs. J. M. Bundy, M. C. Turner, H. J. Averill, Lewis Ballard, Thomas A. Vyse, and other members of the committee, were present. Several members of the Legislature were also in attendance. It was stated that most of the political associations and trades-unions of the City will co-operate in the demonstration. The members of the committee are exerting themselves to render the meeting a success.

RIVAL LONGSHOREMEN.

Yesterday morning a New-York stevedore named Dougherty and three men came over to Jersey City to unload a vessel lying at the Morgan street dock. They were attacked by a gang of about thirty Jersey City longshoremen and driven away. As they were rowing away in a small boat the Jersey City men assailed them with a shower of stones. Some of the flying missiles struck the occupants of the boat and so irritated Dougherty that he drew his revolver and fired a shot in the crowd, but without striking anybody. He was arrested by Officer Hyatt and taken to the First Precinct Station-house, followed by a crowd of the longshoremen. Upon hearing a statement of the case, Justice Keese ordered Dennis Field and Bryan Norton, who were recognized by Dougherty as two of the ringleaders of the attack upon him, to be taken in custody. All the prisoners are held for examination.

WHO WANTS TO FIND NORTON?

Do the authorities want to find Michael Norton, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the City, and now a fugitive from justice? This is a question asked by many citizens who hear of the movements of the "Ex-Thunderbolt" in the neighborhood of the City nearly every day. That he has made a pilgrimage to Canada there seems to be but little doubt, for they who should be the best informed about the matter say so. Now he is in Jersey City, and again in Hoboken. A gentleman, in every way trustworthy, says that the Ex-Senator was in this City on Tuesday last, and drank with some friends in the evening in a saloon in Nassau street. It is said that he is on the eve of making disclosures of a more startling character than were contained in his recent affidavit, and that he is hovering around the city in wait for a fitting opportunity.

One of his bondsmen, who is held responsible either for his appearance or the payment of a share of his bail bonds, is said to be somewhat frightened about the matter, and has offered $1,500 reward for the arrest of Norton, dead or alive. It is a matter of speculation as to whether or not Norton is to appear as State evidence, and is consequently allowed immunity from arrest and interference, when so many people are to be found who claim to have a knowledge of his whereabouts.

DEMOCRATIC INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

The Democracy of this City in its choice of inspectors of election has always endeavored, as far as possible, to select men who are but little troubled with conscience when frauds are to be perpetrated. Men who are known to be either thieves or their associates are the most eligible candidates for such positions of trust in the eyes of the Democrats. One of the best men, therefore, among the Democrats of the Eighth Assembly District who could be found to act as an inspector of election by the party was George A. Millard. This man is the proprietor of a bar-room, corner of Canal and Washington streets, which the detectives swear has been a thieves' headquarters. He was convicted the other day, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years' servitude in State Prison for receiving a portion of the property stolen from the residence of Wm. R. Soutter, of Staten Island, by masked burglars. Several notorious burglars were arrested in Millard's saloon, and a varied collection of burglar's tools were discovered there. When on trial, the prisoner testified that he had served five years in State Prison for larceny from the person, of which he claimed to be innocent, and also admitted that he had once pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny from the person, for which judgment was suspended. Notwithstanding the suspicious character of the man, he was a "prominent Democratic politician" in his district, and was considered to be by his party a "good man" for inspector at the recent election.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT E. LAUNITZ, THE SCULPTOR.

The funeral of the late Robert E. Launitz, the young sculptor, who died from injuries received in the late collision in the Harlem tunnel at Ninety-second street, on the 21st of January last, took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth avenue and Twentieth street. The Episcopal services for the dead were read by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Lawrence, after which the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was sung by the choir. The casket was of polished mahogany, heavily silver mounted, bearing on the plate the inscription:

ROBERT E. LAUNITZ.
Born February 1, 1849.
Died February 11, 1874.
Aged 25 years.

On the casket lid reposed two wreaths of rare exotics, the gifts of Mrs. T. L. Raymond and Miss Sarah Ward. The pall-bearers on the occasion were Messrs. E. Russel, H. W. Geer, C. W. Clinton, L. Midham, F. R. Lefferts, A. C. Pierson, R. C. Pierson, and Mr. C. Van Zandt. Among those present were many artist friends and acquaintances of the deceased and a few members of the Academy of Design. At the conclusion of the services the remains were conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

THE NEW SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

Mr. James W. Gerard, son of the late Mr. Gerard, has been appointed School Inspector for the Fifth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father. Mr. Gerard is about forty-six years of age, and was educated at Columbia College, of which he was a distinguished pupil, having graduated with honors. He was called to the Bar about twenty-five years ago, and is the author of several works upon real estate jurisprudence, and also a work on the "Water Rights and Jurisdiction of the City of New-York." He held the position of School Trustee in the Eighteenth Ward for some years, until the change in the organization in the department under the charter of 1873. In politics, Mr. Gerard has been a Democrat of the old Whig school, but has never taken an active part in political movements.

A PRIZE PACKAGE SWINDLER.

At 3 o'clock yesterday, Detective Henderson of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Frank C. Astor, an itinerant lottery man, for swindling the public on the corner of Canal and Mercer streets. It was the old trick which has lately become so common in the streets. He had a satchel with about twenty small, square boxes in it, each of them containing a piece of soap. He would pick up about eight of the boxes and apparently stuff them with bills and then drop them into the bag. He then allowed the crowd to take a chance for ten cents each. A woman took the first chance and struck a $2 prize. This, of course, led on the crowd, and after about a half a dozen blanks had been drawn, the officer arrested the man. He examined the boxes and found only sixty cents in the lot. The woman who drew the large prize was the wife of the swindler. Astor was committed by Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail. The woman was discharged. The maximum punishment for the offense, is two years in State Prison and a fine of $2,500.

THE RAWLINS CLUB.

A meeting of the Rawlins Club was held at their rooms, No. 457 Fourth avenue, last evening, the President, Mr. B. Biglin, in the chair. Previous to the election of officers the general business of the club was disposed of, after which the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, Bernard Biglin; Vice President, John Pullman; Secretary, Thos. O. McQuaide; Financial Secretary, Wm. O. McQuaide; Treasurer, John R. Dillon, Sr. On motion of Mr. James Cosgrove the thanks of the club were tendered to the retiring officers. The report of the Financial Secretary was then read and approved. The statement shows that the financial affairs of the club are in good condition. The newly-elected President offered a few appropriate remarks on the welfare of the Republican Party in the Eighteenth Assembly District, after which the meeting adjourned.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday notified Coroner Woltman that Michael Mahon, of No. 152 Leonard street, was in a dying condition, consequent on wounds received at the hands of Owen Meehan, proprietor of a liquor store at No. 73 Mulberry street. Coroner Woltman took Mahon's ante-mortem statement, from which it appears that on the evening of the 1st inst. Mahon was in Meehan's store, when an altercation occurred, during which Mahon claims that he was struck on the head with a club by Meehan, and so received the injuries which are likely to result in his death. On the other hand, Meehan claims that Mahon, while drunk, fell and struck his head against the chime of a barrel. Coroner Woltman held Meehan to await the result of Mahon's injuries. Capt. Kennedy will make an investigation into the facts of the case.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

Police arrests during the past week, 1,491.... There were reported during the past week, 540 deaths, 515 births, and 138 marriages, showing an increase of 61 deaths, 56 births, and a decrease of 5 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.... Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 28 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M., yesterday, involving a loss of $140,580; insurance, $392,150. The causes of the several fires were as follows - Carelessness of occupants and employes, 9; children playing with matches, 1; defective flues, 2; foul chimneys, 3; improper arrangement of furnace, 1; kerosene oil lamps, 2; liquid gas lamp, 1; leak in gas-pipe, 1; not yet ascertained, 2; overheated stoves, 2; overheated stove pipe, 1; pot of varnish upsetting on oven, 1; stove upsetting, 1; window-curtains taking fire from gas-light, 1.

YACHTING.

Capt. Robert Fish left by the steamer Herman yesterday (Saturday) for Cowes, at which port he will take charge of the yacht Enchantress, belonging to Mr. Lobat, of the New-York Yacht Club. With this vessel Capt. Fish intends to make some interesting experiments this Summer in English waters. He proposes to return about October, with full information of improvements made in English yacht-designing since his last visit to England in the yacht Sappho, three years ago.

THE GAME LAWS.

The New-York Association for the Protection of Game again reminds the market men and dealers generally that the closed season for the sale of quail, partridges, and prairie chickens will commence on the 1st of March next, after which, and until the open season again, (Oct. 20 for quail, and Sept. 1 for partridges and prairie chickens,) the penalty for each bird had in possession is $25 and the law will be strictly enforced.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $10 from "L." for the benefit of the deserving poor.

Marshal Conklin issued 288 licenses and received $320 last week.

The Customs receipts yesterday were $576,000, and for the week, $2,508,190.

Eleven hundred and sixty suits to vacate assessments are now pending.

The specie shipments for the week were $1,149,796 95, principally in silver bars.

Rev. Charles W. Kingsley was entertained by the Lotus Club at their rooms last evening.

Stephen Moran, of Jersey City, fell in Beekman street and cut his right hand badly with a piece of glass.

The imports for the week were $8,871,703, of which $3,959,113 were dry goods and $4,912,590 merchandise.

The Sub-Treasury paid out yesterday $54,000 gold coin on account of interest, and redeemed $176,000 Called Bonds.

Miss Phœbe W. Couzins, a member of the St. Louis Bar, lectured last evening at Association Hall on "Women as Lawyers."

A fire, last evening, in the apartments of Henry Steutz, on the fourth floor of No. 559 Tenth avenue, caused $50 damage.

It is said that the State Controller has applied for the $3,644,387 due by this City as part of the State sinking fund deficiency.

Prof. Charles F. Hart, of the Cornell University, delivered one of the free course of lectures at the Cooper Union last evening, on "Evolution of Ornament."

William Graham, aged fifty years, of No. 80 Pell street, fell from the third floor to the basement of No. 58 William street, last evening, and was seriously injured.

Francis Eberhard, aged eighteen, of No. 162 William street, while at work on the roof of No. 164 William street, was caught in some shafting and had an arm broken.

The Central Park Baptist Church, recently pronounced unsafe by the Department of Buildings, has since been repaired, and is now certified to be in a perfectly secure condition.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., will lecture to-morrow 3 P. M., at Robinson Hall, Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Subject, "Strong Chests for Women and Children."

The new steam-ship Colon, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Line, left this port yesterday for Aspinwall. A reception was given on board by the company previous to the vessel's departure.

The number of valentines which passed through the Post Office yesterday was 85,000 for the City delivery and 40,000 for the Country. The numbers do not include a quantity of perfumed packages.

The Chinese residents in this City celebrated their New-Year last night by a banquet and opium-smoke at a tenement-house in Baxter street. To-day they will assemble and parade through some of the lower wards of the City.

The steamer Old Colony, of the Fall River Line will leave Pier No. 28, North River, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, for Boston, taking her place again upon the route, the damage she sustained in a recent collision being fully repaired.

Chief Justice Waite is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Last evening several members of the Bar of this City called on him and tendered him a public dinner. Owing to pressing engagements Mr. Waite was obliged to decline the honor.

John Allaire, aged twenty, son of Police Captain Allaire, was knocked down in Broad street, near Wall, yesterday, by a runaway horse, and sustained serious injuries. The horse belongs to Mr. Morgan, of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Rev. R. Heber Newton, President of the Beef and Bread House, No. 306 West Twenty-fifth street, acknowledges the receipt of two barrels potatoes, two barrels turnips, half barrel carrots, and half barrel of onions from Messrs. Ferguson & Lott.

Mr. Jones, second officer of the steam-ship City of Antwerp, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, was washed overboard during the night of Feb. 11. The City of Antwerp sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult., and called at Queenstown the following day.

The workmen on the "big pipes" again complain that they are knocked off whenever the notion takes their foremen. All the time they lose is deducted, while the foremen are paid, work or play. Some of the men have not been able to get more than six days' work in a month.

The annual ball of La Société Alsacienne-Lorraine is the event of next Tuesday evening in Irving Hall. The object of the society is to render aid to those inhabitants of Elsass and Lorraine who have sought homes here in consequence of the conquest of those provinces by Germany.

A concert will be given by the Hampton students, under the auspices of the Yorkville Y. M. C. A., at the East Side Hall, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, to-morrow evening. The students were nearly all born slaves, and their music is a faithful rendering of the songs peculiar to slave life.

Several members of the Supervisors' Committee on Armories intend to present a report to the board adverse to releasing the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment at $23,000 per annum, on the ground that there are several unoccupied armories in the neighborhood for which the City has to pay enormous rent.

James Kearney, of No. 443 West Twenty eighth street, was committed in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of wall-paper from C. L. Young, of No. 427 West Thirty-first street, with whom he was employed. He denies the charge.

The meeting of the striking cap-makers yesterday, was as unsatisfactory as its predecessors. No further offers were received from the manufacturers, and as the strikers are daily receiving contributions from other unions, they are determined to continue the strike. A meeting will be held at No. 240 Broome street to-morrow at 10 A. M., for the purpose of organizing a co-operative association.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who has been traveling in the South for some time past to recruit his health, has been greatly benefited by his tour. Owing to the assiduity with which Mr. Russell had been attending to the laborious duties of his office, his health became so much impaired that his medical advisers induced him to take a short vacation to the warm climate of the South. Yesterday Col. Edwin De Forrest, of the New-York Post Office, received a letter from him stating that his health was so much improved that he hoped soon to be able to return in this City and resume his place in the office of the District Attorney.

BROOKLYN.

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury holds over for another week.

The Police made 425 arrests during the week.

The taxes collected during the week amounted to $88,057 84.

The office of the Register of Arrears will be removed to the Hamilton Building, in Court street, on Monday.

The dedicatory services of the Brooklyn Tabernacle will be held on the 22d inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage will preside.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 267 Grand street, occasioned by a boy playing with matches. Damage, $2,500; insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company for $2,000.

The United Order of American Mechanics are making extensive preparations to celebrate Washington's birth day. Invitations to be present at the Brooklyn celebration have been issued to every member of the order in the United States.

Assistant State Assessor Briggs requested the Board of Assessors, yesterday, to assess the property of Kings County at its full value for State purposes, on the understanding that the tax-payers would not be called upon to pay more than they do now. Mr. Briggs wishes to get the full assessed value of all the property in the State. His request was refused by the board.

Assemblyman Jacob Worth attended the meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday, but the Chairman of the board refused, under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, to recognize him. Corporation Counsel De Witt has given a legal opinion declaring that by accepting the office of Assemblyman Mr. Worth vacated the Assessorship. Mr. Worth will test the matter in the courts.

LONG ISLAND.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Queens County, called by the Board of Supervisors, will be held at the Jamaica Town Hall, on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., to take action regarding the doings of the Court-house Commission.

It is said that Oliver Charlick, the President of the Long Island Railroad Company, has made overtures to the North-side Railroad Company looking to the abandonment of the Long Island Railroad branch to Flushing.

The seventh annual convention of the Sunday-school Association of Queens County will be held in St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Monday, the 24th inst. The afternoon session will commence at 2:45, and the evening session at 7:15 o'clock.

There is a movement for the division of Queens County, the eastern towns being dissatisfied with the taxes they are compelled to pay, as they allege, for the rapacity of the office-holders belonging to the western towns. Long Island City especially is considered as a sore which the eastern tax-payers would do well to slough off.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Herman L. Marshall has been appointed Cashier of the Port Chester Savings Bank, in place of Mr. J. F. Mills, resigned.

George G. De Witt, Jr., of Bronxville, has been elected Major of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., in the place of Mr. James H. Jennings, who declined the honor.

The County Court and Court of Sessions will resume the trial of cases on Monday morning next. The trial of four of the masked burglars, alleged to have been concerned in the outrage and burglary and robbery at the Emmet College, New-Rochelle, is set down for Tuesday.

STATEN ISLAND.

The night trips of the Staten Island Railway Company's ferry-boats, temporarily discontinued in consequence of the floating ice in the bay, were again resumed last night.

The United States revenue steamer Grant, Capt. Treadway, arrived, yesterday, at her anchorage off Stapleton, after an absence of nearly a month on a cruise along the eastern coast as far as Vineyard Haven, and the Southern coast as far as Cape Henlopen, in search of stranded and disabled vessels. She will sail again to-morrow on a similar cruise.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Police received their salary yesterday for the last half of January.

John Western, of Orange, and Wm. Lucas, Poughkeepsie, are matched to run a foot-race in Newark to-morrow for a purse of $100.

According to a careful estimate made by the Newark Relief Association, there are now 1,400 persons in that city dependent upon charity.

John Minturn, a resident of Union Hill, was severely injured Wednesday night by the explosion of a gun with which he was shooting cats.

Of eleven saloon-keepers tried in Newark yesterday for alleged violation of the Sunday law, three pleaded guilty, two were convicted, and five acquitted.

The Hudson County members of the Legislature and a committee of the Board of Freeholders visited the county institutions at Snake Hill yesterday.

On Friday night, the residence of Mrs. Mallory, No. 19 Colgate street, Jersey City, was entered by thieves and robbed of a quantity of furniture, clothing, &c.

A barber, named O'Brien, who was employed in Busch's shop, in Pavonia avenue, decamped, yesterday, with about $100 worth of soap, razors, perfumery, cigars, and fancy articles.

Princeton is very much excited over the refusal of President McCosh to allow the College crew to row at the Saratoga Regatta, and influence is being brought to bear on him to reconsider his determination.

A meeting of the stock holders of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company will be held shortly for the purpose of adopting a basis of settlement with the creditors of the concern, which is to be proposed by the committee appointed for that purpose. The Directors of the State Bank have decided to settle with the company upon the same basis.

The Commissioners to establish a free road between Newark and Jersey City held a private meeting in Newark yesterday morning, in the office of N. Perry, Jr. Their proceedings were not made public, but it is understood that the Freeholders of Essex and Hudson Counties are opposed to the project on account of the expense.

Yesterday afternoon a team of horses attached to a coach belonging to H. N. Henderson, were frightened by a locomotive whistle at the Grove street, Jersey City, crossing of the Erie Railway, and ran away. They dashed over the crossing just as the gate was being raised, and the lower part of the gate struck the top of the coach, tearing it completely from the body of the vehicle. The driver saved his life by throwing himself from the box.

Col. Frederick Cooper, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, died yesterday, at his residence, after a long and painful illness. At the commencement of the late civil war he enlisted as a Corporal in the Second New-Jersey Regiment, and served with so much distinction that at the close of the struggle he held the position of Brevet Brigadier General. Deceased was forty-two years of age. His funeral takes place on Tuesday next from St. Peter's Church, corner of Grand and Van Vorst streets.

A man named Thomas Lynch was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, on a charge of abandonment, preferred against him by his wife. In the month of June last, the latter arrived here from Ireland, where she had been living alone for eight years, and found her husband living with another woman, who also claimed to be his wife. She had him arrested on a charge of bigamy, but he could not be held on account of some legal technicalities. The prisoner was admitted to bail on the charge of abandonment.

Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, received a telegram from Congressman Scudder in relation to the case of the defaulting Treasurer Hamilton. The message stated that President Grant had referred the question of the possibility of extraditing Hamilton from Mexico to Attorney General Williams, but the latter being absent had not yet taken any action. Mr. Scudder is of the opinion that there is an extradition treaty with Mexico which will cover the case. So far as informal proceedings are concerned, the departments at Washington could telegraph to United States officers to lend them aid. Nothing further has been learned of Hamilton's movements.

PROBABLE FRATRICIDE.

An affray occurred between two brothers yesterday morning, in Washington Market, which, it is feared will result in the death of one of the participants. It appears that Peter Hassert, aged twenty-five, keeps a meat-stand at No. 70 Washington street, and has in his employ his brother George, who is several years younger. At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning Peter told George to hang up the meat about the stand in a certain manner, so as to make the stand as attractive as possible. George proceeded to carry out his brother's orders, but did not arrange the meat to suit his elder brother, who found fault with him, and accused him of not displaying sufficient interest in the business. A quarrel then sprang up between the brothers, and Peter getting angry picked up a piece of meat from a block and struck George in the face with it. The latter thereupon seized a knife and stabbed Peter in the right breast and side, inflicting two deep and dangerous wounds. George was at once seized by several market men, who disarmed him, and gave him in charge of Patrolman Gilmartin, of the Third Precinct, who took him to the Chambers Street Police Station. The wounded man was taken to the Park Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Fluhrer, who states that the wounds, although highly dangerous, are not necessarily mortal. George Hassert was taken to the Tombs, yesterday, and committed to prison to await the result of the injuries.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

During the past week, 6,872 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the station-houses in this City, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Feb. 7	679	169	848
Sunday, Feb. 8	799	183	982
Monday, Feb. 9	786	215	1,001
Tuesday, Feb 10	828	203	1,031
Wednesday, Feb. 11	774	205	979
Thursday, Feb. 12	833	199	1,032
Friday, Feb. 13	785	214	999
Total	5,484	1,388	6,872

The number of lodgers during the preceding week was 6,830, showing an increase of 42 during last week.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter, &c., Levy vs. Green; Same vs. Same; Flandrow vs. Holland; memorandums.

Flandrow vs. Holland; order of reference granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Bulls Head Bank vs. Cobb; Van Riper vs. Weeds; Beekman vs. Wild et al.; Leross vs. Wood; motions denied.

Douglass Machine Company vs. Roeselle et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Gaus vs. Wynkoop; Carle vs. Gilbert; Tradesmens' National Bank vs. Feeley; Jay vs. De Groot; Spalding vs. American Trust Company of New-York; Talor vs. Perkins; memorandums.

Marshall vs. Marshall; motion denied, with costs; memoranda.

By Judge Barrett.

Friedman vs. Ripper; report of referee confirmed and order granted.

Williamson vs. Mason; Holyoke vs. Adams et al.; Ruggles vs. Brock; motions granted.

In the matter of The Astor Fire Insurance Company; application denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Brown vs. Brown; motion denied. See decision.

Brookman vs. Beeckman; motion for reference granted.

Hays vs. Dayt; Lecompte vs. Markert; orders denying motion.

Jaques vs. Duryee; motion denied.

Swipp vs. Cavanagh; motions denied; costs to abide event.

Strong vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company; extra allowance ordered.

Ramson vs. The Columbia Iron Manufacturing Company; the moving party will furnish the court a legible copy of the complaint.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Meeks, Receiver, vs. Gale; order settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Holyoke vs. Brown; order of reference settled.

Dobbin vs. McMullin; order discharging lien.

Crawford vs. De Muth; motion granted.

In the matter, &c., Conover; order granted.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco, South Pacific, Central American Ports, Kingston, Jamaica.—H. E. Blossom, Mrs. J. Farrell, Chas. Wiseman, wife and children, John Kyrk, Joseph Bell, Thos. M. Noree, Mrs. Cheeseman, M. B. Sandford, Wm. Good, Miss Freddie Wormly, J. T. Ellis and two children, E. G. Lapham and wife, Mr. Hirsch, wife and child, T. E. Ayers, J. X. Blume and wife, A. B. Blow, R. Robertson, Dr. Arnold Frank, F. P. Jacobs, S. B. Ross, W. Townsend, H. Gossman, B. M. Boville, N. N. McGovern, Dr. Frank Reynolds, E. J. Oven, J. H. Moore, United States Navy, O. R. Stone, W. J. Benkert, Miss Ella V. Taylor, Mrs. D. R. Hewitt, Miss Kate Francis, Jerome McDonald and wife, J. N. W. Spaulding, P. M. Randall, Adolphus Wiesinger, Mrs. A. M. Forwell, Miss F. A. Shepley, Dr. E. Clark and wife, B. M. Eastman and wife, R. C. Manning and wife, Mrs. R. O. Conant, C. S. Mason, Fred. O'Connant, M. Gerald and wife, James Kerwin, Mary Kirwin, Wm. Toospern, D. Tussan, J. D. Kennedy and two children, Nich. Carthy, Mrs. Loyd, Chas. Stephem, wife, and daughter, Timothy Reordan, U. Donahue, Wolt Casper, Chas. J. Miller, M. W. P. Cooke, Thos. R. Domsey, R. Burritt, W. Link, John Perrie, Wm. Sullivan, Dr. L. Welges, M. R. Kline, wife, and two children, D. Buncon, L. Cadlin and wife, John Geiger and wife, Geo. Zinn, John Wagoner, George Berdan, Mary B. Dowdell, John Moore, wife, and two children, Thos. Floyd, wife, and two children, John Long, Wm. Farrington, W. McLennan, Mary Magner and child, Chas. Wall, Richard Jockisch, D. Bahern, Andrew Blune, Wm. Calbor, Jos. Hillman, Lawrence Fauth, John O'Lary, Charles Kimball, P. M. Beam, D. G. Skillins, D. D. Hull, W. Sooly, Lawrence and Sarah Richards, James Allen, L. Crayton, M. Berkley and wife, W. Blauvelt and infant, Henry Melde, Edward Loberty, Jacob Sutz, Thomas Gresley, William Caverly, Edward Caverly, Ellen and Mary Caverly, Anthon Underly, R. Timson, John Bornes, Ch. Ruspine, Thomas Wait and wife, J. McDonnell, W. Safe, J. Viram, Eliza Wallace, A. Scholet, J. S. Tonningua, Geo. Edge, S. Blair, T. Renwick, Henry Roth, J. F. Logan, G. W. Stanton, Thomas Hurley, Peter Erasmus, P. C. Mear, Mrs. A. Johnson, Harris Findberg, A. Fellenstein, A. Donahue, M. Asin, William Maw, Henry Thomas and wife, Norris Frost, and detachment enlisted men United States Navy. For Kingston—C. R. Leaycraft, A. Lazarus, M. Bory, Frank Lapes. For Isthmus ports—C. La Zacharrisa, Edward Rielly, James McKenzie, A. Arango, L. Bodat, S. Gonzales, F. De Guerdio, A. De Guerdio, B. Zupo, J. Worswick, A. B. Bernard, J. W. Palmer, L. Bernstein, Joseph Bernstein, Joseph M. Pray, wife and child, W. B. Gillette, Rev. A. B. King, E. H. Womer.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Mrs. N. Shear, Gen. Van Allen, J. J. Van Allen and servant, Edmund C. Stedman, Mrs. L. P. Gulland and son, J. J. Krum, A. N. Bertram, A. Van Rensselaer, G. W. Downes, William Cassidy, Martin Dooley, John Shea, Miss W. Downes, Mrs. Dora Schwarzbaum, F. H. Wiggin, A. Monroe, Harris S. Tuch and wife, Miss Paulding, Mrs. A. G. Loomis, Miss C. B. Monroe, E. B. Grubb, wife, child, and nurse; C. A. Clarence, C. P. Johnson.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Rev. D. J. Van Linge and family, Rev. T. S. Barnum, John J. Noonan, Mrs. C. P. Scott, R. A. Smith, A. Ferguson, J. H. Plumley and wife, M. D. Post, H. D. Clark, Wm. M. Cohen and wife, P. D. Henderson, Charles M. Nostrand, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Coe.

In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. W. S. Chapman, Levi R. Myers, George N. Pardonnet, J. F. Mackie, E. Stovel, Mrs. E. S. Eames, F. S. Eames, Jr., F. Armstrong, Rev. Lea Luguer, Mrs. Luguer, Mrs. C. Welch, Wm. Worth.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Allison, John Sharp, Henry T. Taylor, James McBride, John Regan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Castell, Chas. W. Tyler, Geo. F. Collins, John R. Young, Wm. Hughes, Thos. H. Boorman, F. S. Savills.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo City.—Mrs. A. Schumacher, Emile Peigne, William Elwell, A. F. Coffin, Cayetano Rives, J. A. Pardessus, S. Soluffo, B. Papetilla, George W. Brown.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—B. N. Ladd, D. N. Bradstreet, E. A. Blake, Willard How, P. O'Brien.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:51 | Sun sets.....5:34 | Moon rises..6:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:58 | Gov. Island..7:47 | Hell Gate...9:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Anna, (Norw.,) Hillo, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Colon, Hudson, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; George Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) McKenzie, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge; Magnolia, Kempton, Savannah, Ga., Wm. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robt. Lowdon; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. Kenyon & Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Talbot, (Br.,) Simmons, London, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferrera, Alicante and Valencia, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Barks Ricardo III., (Ital.,) Castelano, Genoa, (Italy,) J. C. Seager; Nellie, Cone, Venice, G. F. Bulley; Florence, Smith, Auckland, (N. Z.,) Arnold, Hines & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Bridgetown, Dwight & Platt; Wm. Gifford, Gibbs, Duneden and Auckland, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Fredsol, (Norw.,) Norberg, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Tarragona, Squire, Thornton & Co.; Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Cardenas, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Tewkesbury, Hamilton, Jones & Lough; Clarabelle, Tracey, Cienfuegos, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port au Prince, Robert Murray, Jr.; Prince Le Boo, (Br.,) Hatfield, Laguayra, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Anna Lee, Look, Nassau, N. P., A. Mudgett.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, Laver, Liverpool Jan 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 155 passengers to J. G. Dale. Feb. 6, lat. 43 41, lon. 48 08, exchanged signals with a schooner-rigged steamer showing letters L. H. P. R., bound W.; 8th, lat. 41 22, lon. 56 55, exchanged signals with a Bremen steamer, bound E.; 9th, lat. 41 11, lon. 59, exchanged signals with a National Co.'s steamer, do.; same date, lat. 41 11, lon. 59 07, observed a four-masted steamer to the northward, do.; 12th, at 5 P. M., 269 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed two bark-rigged steamers, bound E.; 13th, at 4 A. M., 143 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with a Hamburg steamer, do. Feb. 11, no lat., Mr. Jones, second officer, was washed overboard during the night.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo City Feb. 3, Samana 4th, and Port-au-Platte 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Samana Bay Co. Left at Port-au-Platte, brig Nellie Mitchell, dischg.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Feb. 3 and Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 8th, off Alligator Rock Light, spoke United States steamer Brooklyn, from Boston, for Key West, short of coal, and supplied her.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Panther, New-Orleans Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to order. Is bound to Providence.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Baltimore, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Electra, (of Boston,) Hedge, Liverpool Dec. 24, via Tybee 7 ds., in ballast to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Bark Ella, (of Portland,) Oliver, Buenos Ayres 40 ds., with hides, &c., to Howe, White & Co.

Bark Fanny H. Loring, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Alfred Gibbs, Nicholson, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Purington, Gonaives 15 ds., with logwood to Robt. Murray, Jr. Left in port the yacht Richmond, from Port Royal, in distress; would sail for Navassa in 12 ds.

Schr. Nellie S. Gerrell, Gerrell, Charleston 12 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Berttley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Wm. Butman, Butman, Bull Creek, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Baltimore, Rountree, Alexandria, with corn to Overton and Hawkins.

Schr. Wm. F. Cushing, Cook, Fernandina 20 ds., with lumber to Master.

Schr. Eugene Borda, Dukes, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Electric Flash, Darling, Grand Manum, with fish to order.

Schr. Bay State, Lee, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Brown, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hermann, for Bremen; Australia, for Glasgow; Oceanic and City of New-York, for Liverpool; Colon, for Aspinwall; Canima, for Bermuda; Vicksburg, for Hayti; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington; Mediator, for Baltimore; Benefactor, for Philadelphia; ships Fearless, for Shanghai; Industry, for Antwerp; Helen Clinton, for New-Orleans; barks Florence and Wm. Gifford, for Auckland; M. M. Bird, for Calcutta; Giulia, for Palermo; Il Leode, for Gibraltar; Prindsesse Alexandra, for Demerara; brigs Jaboatao, for Pernambuco; Juliet C. Clark and Daphne, for Sagua; schrs. Bucco, for St. Jago; Nelly Crowell, for Indianola.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 14.—Arr. steamer James A. Gary, from Newbern, N. C.; brigs E. McLeod, from Liverpool; Hydrantha, from Palermo.

Cld. steamers James A. Gary and Hackensack, for Newbern, N. C.; Berlin, for Bremen; Saragossa, for Savannah; bark Carleton, for St. Jago.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Arr. to-day, barks Caro, from Leghorn, and Thames, from London.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14.—Arr., bark Constantia, from Liverpool.

Cld., steamer Charleston, for New-York; Equator, for Philadelphia; Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 14.—Arr. brig S. V. Nichols, from Matanzas, for Baltimore.

Passed in, for Baltimore, barks Laura, from Dublin; Yamoydend, from Rio Janeiro.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 14.—Passed in for Baltimore, schr. Emerson, from Matanzas; brig V. Nichols, from ——. The latter was in co. with the brig Mary E. Leighton, from Matanzas, for Baltimore, yesterday.

Capt. McCormick, of the steamer N. P. Banks, reports the steamer Havana, from Baltimore, for West Point, aground at the mouth of York River. The vessel will have to lighten before she will come off. Capt. McCormick carried the passengers and part of the crew to Norfolk, where assistance will be procured. The vessel is protected by York Spit from the heavy sea, and is in no danger.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 14.—Sld. ships Coronet, for Liverpool, and Albert Smith, for Providence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Cld. steamers Tomas, State of Minnesota, and Jean Betters, for Liverpool; Koln, for Bremen; ship Joaquin, for Barcelona; barks Fortuna, for Malaga; Olof Glas, for Havre; brig Barbetta, for Genoa.

Arr. at the Passes—Schr. Jas. W. Deney, from Boston.

Sld. steamer General Meade, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 14.—Arr., steamship Virgo, from New-York; bark [illegible] and brig Wyoming, from Liverpool.

Sld., steamships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Jacinto, for New-York.

Cld., bark Assyria, for Buenos Ayres; schr. John Rommel, Jr., for Mosquito Inlet; steam-ship [illegible], for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 13.—Arr. steamers Chesapeake, New-York, for Portland; Franconia, Portland, for New-York; bark Evelyn, (Br.,) Palermo Dec. 11, Gibraltar 25th, for Boston; came the southern passage; had good weather to Hatteras; since then continuous N. E. and N. W. gales; also arr. brig Maggie Vail, (Br.,) Cienfuegos 27 ds., for Boston; had heavy gales and shifted cargo; also arr. schr. Lucy Holmes, of Kingston, Mass., Miragoane 24th ult., for Boston; reports spoke 12th inst., in lat. 39 37, lon. 72, ship Plymouth Rock, New-York, for London; also arr. schrs. Daybreak, Jacksonville 11 ds., for Boston; Henrietta Simmons, Hoboken, for Boston; Leona Newall, B. Hawes, Effie T. Kemp, and Mary B. Dyer, Virginia, for Boston; P. L. Whiton, Virginia, for Portland; Isaac Keen, Baltimore, for Danvers; Helen A. Ames, Lewis Sherman, and Belle Hardy, Boston, for Baltimore; Enos B. Phillips, Weymouth, for Baltimore; whaling schr. Agate, of and from Provincetown, Atkins, bound out.

Wind southerly, blowing heavy; thick and rainy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Sld. for the United States, Fanny J. McLellan, Enos, Primo, Nelson, Paul Friedrich, Pogge, and Carl George.

Arr. out from the United States on the 13th inst., Prodromo, Eliza Shaw, Hereford, Jubinal, and Lusignano.

Arr. out from the United States on the 14th inst., Cronstadt, Miletus, and Tidal Wave.

The brig Beaver, from New-York Jan. 15, has arr. at Vigo.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 14.—The bark Nordskov, from New-York, for Liverpool, has arr. here leaky.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—The steam-ship Illinois, of the American Line, sld. hence to-day for Philadelphia.

SPRING FABRICS

Arnold, Constable & Co.

SPRING STOCK
NOW OPEN OF
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Dress and Shirting Cambrics, Percales, &c., &c.

INDIA SHAWLS,
From $125 Upward.

A LARGE LOT NOW OFFERING
Greatly Below Their Actual Value.

Broadway, Corner 19th st.
NEW-YORK.

REMOVAL.

BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME ST.,
have removed the MANUFACTURING branch of their business to their NEW FACTORY,
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.,
the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country, their DOWN-TOWN warerooms remaining at
5th Av. and 14th St.

With largely increased facilities to insure thoroughness and despatch, it will be their aim to maintain the reputation of their productions as
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.

They invite a continuation of the public favor which has given them [illegible] their seventeen years [illegible] street establishment.

Connected with their new factory they have thoroughly organized
REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,
under the personal care of a member of the firm.

NOTICE.
☞ In order to preserve our identity with the old locality, and the reputation there made, we shall continue to [illegible] with a joint stock company, trading in carriages, under a name very similar to our own.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

FURNITURE.
Curtain Materials.
PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. Solomon & Sons
ARE OFFERING THE
Handsomest Stock of New Goods
They Have Ever Had,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO
FOR YEARS PAST.
DRAWINGS, PLANS, AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
657 & 659 Broadway
OPPOSITE BOND ST.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
WAREROOMS OF
G. & S. HEYMAN & MACK.
We are now selling PARLOR FURNITURE, upholstered in satines, [illegible] at prices that Reps and Terrys have been sold at.
Our immense stock of every article in our line, from the ordinary to the most elaborate, at prices much lower than [illegible] in the City.
Parties purchasing furniture can have it stored in our stock-room free of charge until required.
Warerooms, Hudson and Houston sts.
Up-town store, 3d av. and 61st st.
Factories, Nos. 276, 278, 280, 284 West Houston st.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg,
NO. 690 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
are now ready with their assortment of
Men's Furnishing Goods,
For the Early Spring Trade.

WANTED TO LEASE.—A [illegible]